

## Benn lambasts pro-Market Labour MPs

By CHRISTINE EADE

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Labour Party chairman, yesterday launched a ferocious attack on the Labour MPs who voted with the Government on EEC entry on Thursday night. Meanwhile Labour's two leading market supporters, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr George Thomson, were both fighting for peace in the party with a promise not to vote with the Government on enabling legislation.

Mr Benn issued a statement accusing the 69 Labour MPs who voted to Europe of losing an opportunity to bring down the Government. "No peace can be cooked up behind closed doors, no personal pledges about unity, no violent ory speeches can wish away the issues we now have to face," said Mr Benn, who was himself once a pro-Marketeer.

If every Labour MP had voted together, the Conservative Government would have been defeated. Mr Heath would not have remained as Prime Minister, the Labour Party would have collapsed, and a general election allowing people to vote on the

Government's record and its policies — including the Common Market — would have been inevitable.

Mr Benn said that the argument was dismissed by Mr Jenkins, who said at a dinner in Whitehall last night: "The most important thing that has happened here is a change of heart. The Conservative Prime Minister, Mr Heath, has said that if the Cabinet elections, and the election of the Deputy Prime Minister, were taken place next week, I would have resigned my leadership."

Mr Benn said that the only real choice before the Government was whether to make the somewhat role gesture of a resignation, or to stand by the Government. He said that the Government had to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

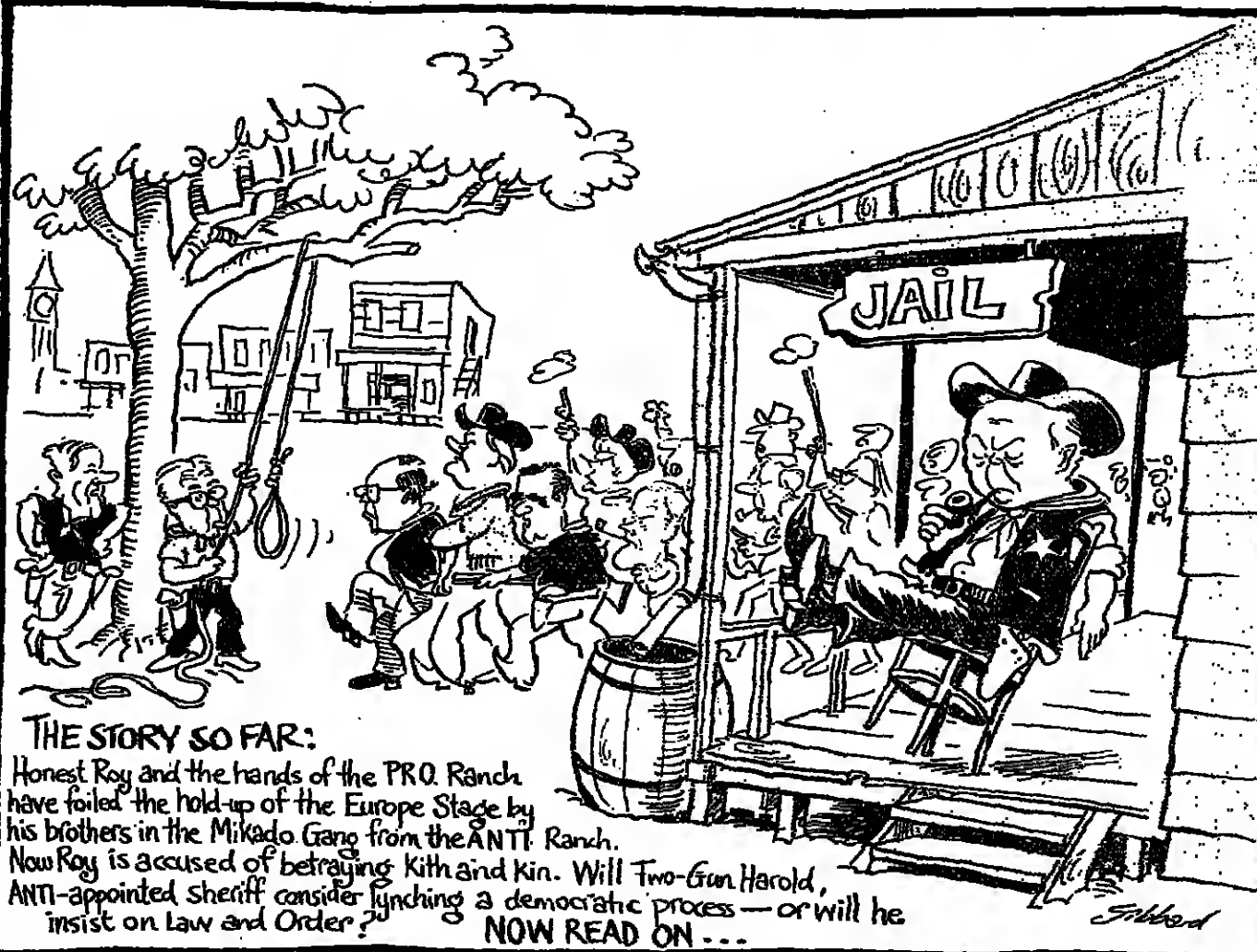
Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.

Mr Thompson told Aberdeen on Thursday night: "My own view is that we have never again need to pass non-Market bills to the Labour Party. I do not vote for Government."

Mr Jenkins said that the Government was not in command of the House of Commons and must take the consequences. They have some pretty nasty measures up their sleeve, and I shall certainly not assist them to find time for these measures."

He joked that if the Prime Minister wanted the votes of Labour MPs, he would have to take the Queen's speech setting out the legislative programme to the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for his approval.



THE STORY SO FAR: Honest Roy and the hands of the PRO. Ranch have foiled the hold-up of the Europe Stage by his brothers in the Mikado Gang from the ANTI Ranch. Now Roy is accused of betraying Kith and Kin. Will Two-Gun Harold, ANTI-appointed sheriff consider lynching a democratic process — or will he insist on Law and Order? NOW READ ON...

## Clocks going back

PEDESTRIANS — especially children — should wear light coloured or reflective clothing to avoid road accidents after the clocks go back this weekend, the Minister for Transport Industries, Mr John Peyton, said yesterday.

Mr Peyton said that the clocks will be put back from 3 a.m. British Standard Time to 2 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time, marking the end of the BST experiment. They will go forward one hour to British Summer Time on the third Saturday in March, 1972.

The sentiments will be welcomed by Mr Jenkins. For he is believed to have told some members of the Shadow Cabinet that he is disappointed with the tone of their speeches, which have virtually said: "No to Europe — at any price."

Mr Jenkins has reminded them that this is not the Labour Party's policy, and has also pointed out that Labour is fundamentally a European party.

But the rift is wide. For example, as Mr Jenkins walked towards the Government lobby on Thursday night a Labour left-winger caught hold of him, swearing to do all he could to bring him down.

The threat of resignation by Mr Robert Mellish, the Opposition Chief Whip, is another hot issue, for pro-Marketees feel let down by him. Many of them went to him during the summer telling him of their intentions to vote for entry. He then implied that there would be a free vote, and if there were not, he would resign.

Mr Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, has hit upon one possibility of unity by emphasising the difficulties — real or imagined — facing Mr Heath.

He wrote in "Labour Weekly" yesterday that the Prime Minister was ready for a general election next autumn, before an economic disaster in 1973, and to win, he would attempt to exploit any split in the Labour Party.

The troubles facing Mr Heath will also rest heavily in the minds of Conservative rebels. Some Conservative MPs who defied the Government have now said that they would vote against consequential legislation. But Sir Harmor Nicholls, Conservative MP for Peterborough, who voted against the Government, said: "I shall study the details of any bills or regulations with care and impartiality. Those which are believed to flow from last night's decision and which are not harmful to the nation, I shall support."

Mr Taggart was able to warn the owners of a chemist's shop next door. He then ran across the road. As he reached a lamp post about 20 yards away, the bomb exploded, wrecking both shops.

Rescuers, including police, soldiers, and civilians, had to plough through a litter of frozen food and chemist's supplies to reach the police station, where they scrambled to free the

trapped inspector. Later, an army bulldozer arrived to clear the rubble, and people were warned clear of the area because of fears of a gas leak.

Mrs Hadassah Lord, wife of the owner of the chemist's shop, said after the explosion: "We all knew in this area that this was going to happen. We knew the police station would be a target and we asked the Ministry of Home Affairs time and time again for an armed guard. But nobody did anything about it."

The explosion suggests that the IRA's campaign against policemen, which may be an attempt to destroy morale in

## Italian guides Yard hunt for paintings

Dr Rodolfo Siviero, who specialises in art "detective" work for the Italian Government, arrived in London last night to assist Scotland Yard in the search for six valuable paintings stolen from a Calabrian church last year. The paintings were among 10 worth about £4 millions, which disappeared from the convent of St Domenico, in Taverna.

Four of the paintings were found wrapped in rolls of carpet in a left-luggage locker at Euston station on Thursday night, and police believe that the missing six are also in Britain. Dr Siviero, the Italian Government official in charge of recovering "illegally exported" works of art, said he was convinced that many missing Italian works — including 10 masterpieces — were being harboured in Britain.

Members of the Yard's art theft squad worked yesterday with staff of the National Gallery to identify the four pictures recovered on Thursday. Three are by the seventeenth-century artist, Matia Preti. They are: "The Infant Jesus," measuring 74 inches by 45 inches; "St Francis of Paola" (75 x 50). Another one, "The Martyrdom of St Laurence" is by Spagnolotto (109 x 78).

The fourth painting, "Christo de Posto," is of the sixteenth-century Neapolitan School. The artist is unknown.

The four paintings at Scotland Yard are in reasonable condition. These had been some slight fading of paint because they had been rolled up, but there seems to be no irreparable damage.

Before leaving Rome yesterday, Dr Siviero (who has recovered more than 3,500 paintings in the past 15 years) said the four paintings were "of enormous value." He also linked the Sicilian Mafia with the disappearance of the pictures.

"There is a traffic in paintings between the Mafia and abroad, British authorities have been informed of our reasons for believing this traffic exists and have been alerted to the arrival in London of some works of art," he said.

Scotland Yard last night released photographs of the paintings found at Euston, but no precise details of the six missing pictures were available. But Dr Siviero, who said earlier this month that he knew the identity of London dealers handling smuggled paintings, brought a complete dossier on the Taverna — and other — thefts with him.

St Domenico, the church of Taverna's ancient Dominican monastery, is virtually an art gallery, devoted to Preti (1613-1699), the city's most famous son and the leader of the baroque school of Naples.

The most recent catalogue includes a portrait of St John the Baptist; a self-portrait of the artist; an Eternal Father; a Saint Giacinto; a Martyrdom of St Pietro of Verona; a painting of a Benedictine monk, and a Crucifixion.

Three other churches in Taverna contain Pretis, including a St Barbara and the Madonna Della Purita.

Catching the artful dodger, page 11

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Vorster rejects 'suicide' inquiry

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, October 29

A demand by shocked South Africans for an immediate judicial inquiry into the death of a political detainee, Ahmed Timol, aged 30, who allegedly jumped from the tenth floor of police headquarters in Johannesburg on Tuesday, was summarily rejected by the Prime Minister Mr Vorster, today.

He said he could see "no necessity" for the inquiry.

Giving a warning that even more people could be expected to be detained — 18 are being held already — Mr Vorster said the police would not be deterred from their legal duty to "contain terrorism and sabotage." They "would perform this task notwithstanding any agitation by certain newspapers and persons to foment feelings against the police and to make their actions suspect."

Meanwhile, in the Pretoria Supreme Court today, Mr Justice Marga granted an urgent application by the father of another detainee — a 21-year-old Indian medical student, Mohamed Essop — for an interim restraining order to prevent the police from assaulting his son, interrogating him in any manner other than that prescribed by law, or from employing any undue pressure on him.

The judge said his judgment did not represent any finding on the facts for or against the application, but was merely a procedural step which preserved the rights of the individual pending an investigation. "It seems to me that there should be a full investigation — the respondents (the State) should be entitled to vindicate themselves," he declared.

Mohamed Essop is in a prison hospital in Pretoria. His father claims he has been seriously injured, but a State physician denied this in court.

Although 17 non-whites have died during the past decade while detained by the security police, none has caused greater public shock and anger than that of Ahmed Timol, an Indian teacher.

Mr Michael Mitchell, MP, the opposition United Party's Shadow Minister of Justice, commenting on the police statement that Timol committed suicide, said: "Suddenly one finds an open window, and one asks how and why, and naturally — did he jump first or was he pushed?"

Among those who have called for a judicial inquiry into Timol's death are the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

Turn to back page, col. 1

## A tidal storm in US washtubs

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 29

Washington, October 29

A scientist who helped to develop the detergent "Tide," has told Congress that consumers have been "hoaxed" and taken to the cleaners by manufacturers who encourage them to use more detergent than is necessary.

Mr Ronald Ostrander, formerly a project engineer with Procter and Gamble, said that 10 per cent of the recommended level of "Tide" would give the housewife in most areas a clean, bright, sanitary laundry, with minimum of colour fading and loss of fabric tensile strength.

A Procter and Gamble spokesman in Cincinnati said today his recommendations were based on information obtained from surveys on how much users considered necessary for getting clothes clean.

Mr Ostrander told the House Conservative Subcommittee that the amount of phosphate going into streams and lakes from detergents could be drastically reduced if housewives were told they need not use the quantities recommended.

He said when "Tide" was first developed it was promoted as very efficient in low concentrations. But when the company discovered that housewives liked the billowing suds that came from using large quantities, the "sales department quickly adjusted... and recommended high usage levels."

"Tide" packages in the United States recommend the use of one and a quarter cups for a regular machine wash load. Mr Ostrander, however, told the committee that his wife uses only one eighth of a cup and the wash comes out better because there is less undrained detergent residue. If they followed his recommendations, he said, consumers would save almost \$1,000 million (about \$417 millions) a year.

Mr Ostrander, now employed by Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources, said the housewife can determine if she is using the right amount of detergent by stopping the machine after two minutes. There should then be only a narrow ring of suds around the edge of the tub.

All policemen on duty in the streets now wear flak jackets like those worn by soldiers, and many carry side arms.

A busy shopping street in the centre of Belfast was sealed off yesterday. Police and soldiers searched every building and every person in the street, and police even brought bunches of car keys so that they could open and search every vehicle.

Nothing was found.

Last evening a bomb disposal officer dismantled a 50lb bomb discovered near an electricity transformer in Monkstown, a Belfast suburb.

Picture, page 5. Also border incidents, and Simon Winchester on tales of death by shooting



Gandhi arrived in London yesterday and last night at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Report by Hella Pick, page 2

## Belfast police chief killed

By SIMON HOGGART

A police inspector was killed and two other policemen were injured when a bomb destroyed a police station in a residential part of Belfast yesterday. He was Inspector Alfred Devlin, aged 42, married, with two children.

The inspector, who was believed to be working in his first floor office when the explosion occurred, was buried under a pile of rubble several feet thick. The bomb had been planted near the deep freeze of a grocer's shop next door to the police station at the junction of Clonagh Road and the Antrim Road.

Two men entered the shop armed with pistols. They told

the manager, Mr George Taggart, and his customers that they had a bomb and warned them to get to the back of the shop. After a few moments, Mr Taggart and 10 customers ran out of the shop.

Mr Taggart was able to warn the owners of a chemist's shop next door. He then ran across the road. As he reached a lamp post about 20 yards away, the bomb exploded, wrecking both shops.

Rescuers, including police, soldiers, and civilians, had to plough through a litter of frozen food and chemist's supplies to reach the police station, where they scrambled to free the

**For £5 a month you could:**

1. Make yourself £12,500 in cash.
2. Protect your family by insuring your life for £6,000.
3. Guarantee that neither accident nor illness can stop this happening.

Now think what £6, £8 or £10 could do! Fill in the coupon and see.

\*depending upon age.

To: The Managing Director, Abbey Life (Dept. M), 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DY. Tel: 01-836 6600

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

ALTPS/G/6/30/10

Full details please of the plan most suitable for a person aged \_\_\_\_ years.

**--- ABBEY LIFE ---**

**TRIPLE PROTECTION**







quality, are loyal to the bistro to a simple grill, to the elegant Burgundian restaurant if we are feeling rich, and to remarkably good Vietnamese one if we are feeling adventurous. Every time one of the elderly craftsmen or pensioners dies, or moves into a new old people's home, the apartment is tarted up and let at a

even higher rent to a tenant who is almost inevitably middle class. So what Haussman failed to do, fashion and "progress" look like accomplishing fairly quickly.

and the locksmith, should all  
great each other on the stairs  
and that their paths should  
cross in our street half a dozen  
times a day? Is it mere senti-  
ment that causes my elderly  
rather distinguished neighbour  
just back from a holiday, to  
come in beaming because she  
has met a workman who is an  
old acquaintance, though she  
does not know his name, and  
has clasped her hand in both

It depends on how you define important. In an age where fewer and fewer people accept the proposition that God made us every one, and bearing in mind that the statement that we all have 27 feet — or however many it is — of intestines though not a notably unified concept, it could be argued that it is very important indeed.

## 'Secret service' at Fiat

Rome, October 29

Rome, October 29  
The Italian Lower House was told today that the Fiat company had been running a "secret service" to check employees, contrary to the labour laws. This emerged during a debate demanded by left-wing members following news of the discovery of a secret service.

Signor Adolfo Sarti, Under Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior, said six Fiat employees had been charged with "abusive investigatory activity." One of them was dismissed in July and took the matter to a labour court.

During the hearings he said that although he was hired as a porter in 1953, he was a former member of the carabinieri, and

The public prosecutor of Turin had confiscated dossiers belonging to the company, Fiat containers and filing cabinets had been sealed pending inquiries. The contents of the confiscated documents, Signor Sarti said, were covered by the secrecy rule of judicial

Signor Carlo Donat-Cattin, Minister of Labour, said the investigations by Fiat distorted the statute protecting workers. He added that Fiat had apparently given money to trade unions and officials to persuade them to turn a blind eye. — Reuter.

## Lukewarm strike

# Lukewarm strike

yesterday. The Seat car plant, which employs 20,000, was paralysed, but it has been closed or working at part capacity for the past 11 days in a dispute over the dismissal of 26 workers.

Among thousands who did strike were workers at the Siemens electrical equipment plant. Armed guards were stationed at newspaper offices.

# RADIO

Listening on VHF). 12 2 p.m.  
Family Favourites. 2 2 Jimmy  
Tarbuck. 2 30 Just the Job:  
Donald Sinden, Bernard  
Cribbins. 3 2 Semprini: Music  
Club. 4 2 A Year in Song:  
1902. 5 0 Alan Freeman: Pick  
of the Pops. 7 3 Sing Some-  
thing Simple. 7 30 Grand Hotel.  
8 30 Sunday Half Hour:  
Grosvenor Road Methodist.

1 2 Peter Clayton's Jazznotes  
 (in stereo on Radio 3 VHF  
 11 35). 12 5 a.m. Jazz Club  
 (also in stereo, Radio 3 VHF).  
 1 2 Night Ride. 2 2 Close.

**RADIO 4** **247 m.**  
 News: 7 0 a.m., 7 30, 8 0, 8 30,  
 9 0, 9 30, 10 30, 11 20, 12 noon,  
 1 0 p.m., 2 30, 4 30, 5 30, 7 0,  
 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight,  
 1 0 a.m., 2 0,  
 3 55-8 0 a.m. Radio 7 2 2

Barry Alldis, 9.2 Ed Stewart;  
Junior Choice. 10.0 Noel  
Edmonds, 12.2 p.m. Radio 2.  
2.0 Jimmy Savile 4.0 Johnny  
Moran: All Our Yesterdays.  
5.0 Alan Freeman: Pick of the  
Pops. 7.0-2 a.m. Radio 3.

**THE REGIONS**  
(Variations on Radio 4)

Midlands, East Anglia.—13.57  
1.0 p.m. Weather. Programme  
News. 5.57-0.0 Weather, Pro-  
gramme News.

North. North West.—3.20.  
3.50 a.m. Make Yourself at

Home. (All VHF: Sunday).  
 13 15 p.m. Talkabout. 13 55-1 0  
 Weather, Programme News.  
 5 55-6 0 Weather, Programme  
 News.  
 WALES.—8 20 a.m. Sunday.  
 8 50-8 55 Programme News.  
 11 15 Sunday Best. 11 45  
 Oedfa'r Bore. 12 25 p.m.  
 12 55 Wylhinos Iw Chofio.  
 12 57-1 0 Weather, Preview.  
 4 30-5 0 Ceniadaeth y Cysegr  
 5 57-6 0 Weather, Preview. 7



**For information on advertising and rates  
phone BOB PINSENT 01-837 7011 Ext. 343**

**SIMULATED LAMBSKIN LINED**

**6** FEATURE

**QUILTED NYLON**

**WINTER CASUAL COAT**

**ONLY P. 25/- (25/-)**

**£4-98p**

**(1974)**

**THREE QUARTER LENGTH**  
The Merry Winter Casual Coat for which you only pay 25/- or more

- 1. Incredibly lightweight winproof
- 2. "Lambskin" lined
- 3. "COURTLE" triple warm
- 4. Fully articulated shoulders
- 5. "Alcedo" collar
- 6. Collar and Pockets Jaquard
- 7. "Tweed" trim
- 8. Ideal for driving, trampolining, jogging
- 9. Can be worn outside door just plain, soccer wearing!
- 10. Just zip up that lovely seam hole for really
- 11. hilly days
- 12. Windproof cuffs, draw
- 13. cords round holes and hand-
- 14. some 3" wide
- 15. **DEEP GREEN**
- 16. **NAVY BLUE** or
- 17. **RED** **BEFORE**

**LADIES or MEN'S** - Chest or Bust sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30 or 32 in. (waist sizes 24 to 36 in. only) Size 120 (10-12) extra.

Or any other size O.D. (post position) 25g (13) extra.

**JACATEX**

(Dep. G104), 80 Austley Rd., Ldn. 1, S.W.

**1** ZIP-ON GUNPLEE HOOD

**2** 3 4 5 6

1. DETACHABLE HOOD.
2. Simulated LAMBSKIN LINING.
3. Warm "Alcedo" Collar and Pockets by
4. Silhouette proofed NYLON fabric.
5. Three safety Zip products.
6. Handcrafted STORM CUFFS.

# New KILN HEAT & LIGHT UNIT

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS DISCOVERY BRINGS YOU A  
NEW INVENTION

## PLUG-IN INFRA-RED UNIT WITH SILICONISED SAFETY SHIELD FOR BATHROOMS

**STILL  
ONLY £1.73 COMPLETE**




[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**RUSSIA HERALDS THE DAWN OF A  
NEW ERA IN RADIO TECHNOLOGY**

**ADVANCE 1972 model  
— SO FAR AHEAD OF ITS  
TIME IT WILL STILL  
BE MAKING SOME  
LOOK OUT OF DATE  
IN 1984!**

**THE FABULOUS  
ASTRAD (VEF) 17**

**PORTABLE RADIO &  
COMMUNICATIONS  
RECEIVER**

**WORLD WIDE  
RECEIVE  
TRANSMIT  
STATIONS FROM THE  
FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH**

**28 TRANSISTORS  
— 28 TUBES!**

**MAGIC EYE tuning!**

**20 WAVEBANDS:**  
STANDARD LONG AND MEDIUM  
**Plus 5 SHORT**  
**WAVEBANDS**  
**Plus ULTRA**  
**SHORT WAVES**  
(V.H.F. & F.M. & V.V.W.  
& C.B. & U.S.W.)

**BATTERY MODEL E19-75**  
BOX POST ETC. \$6<sup>00</sup>  
MAINS/BATTERY ELIMINATOR E18extra

**WE COULDN'T EVEN MAKE THEM FOR THIS PRICE!**

**\*COMPARE ITS PERFORMANCE with £75 RADIOS!**

© 1964 Philips North America Inc.

**NEW MULTI-PURPOSE HOME SPACE HEATER**  
COMPLETELY CONCEALED ELEMENT MAKES THIS THE SAFEST EVER HEATER.



Designed and made by R. ...  
to leading American manufacturers to  
the highest safety standards. Fireproof,  
any room, hall, or landing, makes a superb  
clothes drier, than only below from normal  
output, wet after smoking local, and so on.  
...  
Send under \$2.95 plus 25¢ p. & p. Try at  
home for 10 days. Money back if not  
delivered.

**ONLY \$2.95**  
+ 25¢ p. & p.  
CASH, CLEAVE 172, Bosc, 611/57 27 Hick Street, Albany, N.Y.

**\*WHY PAY £40 or MORE**  
**THE VERY LATEST! SENSATIONAL**  
**COMPLETE HIGH FIDELITY**  
**PORTABLE**  
**Special Transmissions & Radio Receiver**  
**VHF WITH SPECIAL**  
**FM AIRCRAFT**

**MW AIRCRAFT  
AFC WAVEBAND**

**MIRACLE PRICE  
— REDUCED TO**

**£8.99**

**POST ETC. 38p**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**CANCELLED EXPORT PARCELS**

**BREAND NEW BAYDYOT International**

**QUARTZ HALOGEN STABLES**

**CAR FOR & SPOT LAMP SET**

**PUS MIXED CUP SET**

**VERS CHINA SET**

**AUTHENTICITY GUARANTEED ONLY \$475**

**Furniture • Cars for Spot Halogens • Camera World**

[illegible][illegible]











## Another 'Red Book' on way

Copies of "The Little Red Book" are to be destroyed after yesterday's appeal decision to uphold convictions. But a new version, dealing with all the points raised in the judgment, will be available within a few weeks, the publisher said after the hearing.

Mr Richard Handyside, owner of Stage One Publications, said he was "very depressed" at the decision of the London Sessions judge, Mr. Judge, but not "particularly surprised".

Earlier, Judge Gerald Hines dismissed Mr Handyside's appeals against two convictions of £25 each, with £110 costs, for two offences of being in possession of the book. He also ordered the publisher to pay the prosecution's costs of £1,000.

Judge Hines said Mr Handyside had not established a defence under the scene Publications Act that the book was in the public interest to publish the book. Many pieces of the book were good but on balance of probabilities they did not outweigh the tendency to deprave and corrupt.

The book was available to schoolchildren of 12 and above, was a part of the appeal, and the committee felt that the book was a contribution to education. But real responsibility should be exercised by those who publish with extreme views.

Handyside was very largely ignored by the committee, which felt that the book was a contribution to education. But real responsibility should be exercised by those who publish with extreme views.

The book was available to schoolchildren of 12 and above, was a part of the appeal, and the committee felt that the book was a contribution to education. But real responsibility should be exercised by those who publish with extreme views.

The book was available to schoolchildren of 12 and above, was a part of the appeal, and the committee felt that the book was a contribution to education. But real responsibility should be exercised by those who publish with extreme views.

## Pendulum swings out of dark

AT THE end of the week that Britain finally decided to go into Europe, the clocks recoil one hour from those on that receptive Continent. Just when Mr Heath calls on us to embrace a new era, Britain opts for the old one again as far as its winter clocks are concerned — putting them back one hour tomorrow morning after the unpopular two-year experiment to follow continental practice.

There were few protesting voices at the move, though the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry did call it "a thoroughly retrograde step" and say that Britain was "turning its back on Europe".

The strange thing was that the chamber did not maintain at the same time that America was turning its back on itself, since it has managed to live for years with no fewer than five time zones without getting into a state where it cannot talk to itself.

The chamber, ploughing a lonely furrow, said it had always believed that the advantages of year-round summer time far outweighed the disadvantages. The advantages included easier communication with Europe and more daylight leisure time for most of the British Isles.

And the chamber went on to predict that public opinion might veer back to BST after this weekend—a prediction about as sanguine as the hope that Harold Wilson and Roy Jenkins will embrace in the Grand Place in Brussels.

The truth is that the opposition to all-year-round summertime has been broad-based and extensive, from milkers of cows in the Hebrides to postmen falling down steps in Orpington.

It is true that the evening rush hour will be darker, and that children will be at risk

in the evenings; but this is only a transfer of risk, as during the two-year experiment they have been more at risk in the mornings on their way to school. Mr John Peyton, the Minister of Transport, nevertheless issued a warning yesterday that during the evening darkness pedestrians, especially children, should wear reflective or light coloured clothing.

The balance of risk arguments have always been inconclusive. What have remained consistent since the objections of the builders, who estimated that the daring experiment was costing them an extra £30 millions a year. The farmers have been consistent, maintaining that animals like morning notes of the sun until about 10.30 in the morning in the far North than the clock. The postmen claim that personal accidents to them doubled. The men who spread

the salt and sand in the winter mornings have consistently maintained that the "new" idea made their work more difficult.

One of the few allies of the London Chamber of Commerce is the power industry, which estimated that the shift in peak demand to the morning period, had it continued, would have saved them one power station, deferring a need to spend £100,000.

There will also, of course, be those who can never remember whether the clock goes forward or backwards, and so turn up at the dentist, say, two hours too early. Apart from that, the putting back of the clocks this week — Common Market decision or no—proved as good a pretext for protest as a 55 wage increase all round.

Dennis Barker

## BBC accused of arrogance by bishop

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Dr Mervyn Stockwood, the Bishop of Southwark, accused the BBC last night of "incompetence" and "arrogance" in the way it handled his complaints over the controversial Panorama programme on the Church of England.

He said he would not allow the "incompetence" of BBC producers and the "misbehaviour" of Mr Kenneth Lamb, director of public affairs, to give a false impression of the work being done by faithful priests in his diocese.

"The BBC needs to remember that it is a servant and not a dictator," Dr Stockwood told his diocesan synod. "It is ultimately the public that pays for it."

Dr Stockwood devoted almost the whole of his presidential address dissecting the programme — "The Church of England Today" — explaining how it took him three months to obtain an apology for a social worker from a BBC producer. He claimed many of the statements in the programme were not only seriously detrimental to the diocese but were untrue.

Among items in the programme taken up by the bishop — it was centred largely on the Southwark diocese — was detailed reference to Chaucer House, a residence for homeless families. A resident alleged the Church showed little interest in the people, even when babies died.

Dr Stockwood regarded this as "a grave charge". When the rector of the parish complained to him, giving details of pastoral care, on June 11, the bishop sent a copy of the letter to Mr Charles Curran, Director General of the BBC, on June 17.

After two acknowledgments, Dr Stockwood said last night, he eventually had a reply on July 30. Mr Curran

expressed the hope that the producers had done his best to act fairly and responsibly.

"I replied to the effect that his letter made the position even worse than it was before. Above all, I complained of the incompetence of the producers in allowing a man to make these slanderous allegations against the Church without first consulting the two men who alone were in a position to know the facts, the rector and the bishop."

(Details of the Church's interest in the homeless families, submitted by the bishop to the synod, included the rehoming of 32 families from Chaucer House and Newton Lodge, another residence, run by Church funds.)

Dr Stockwood said that when Mr Curran, Director General of the BBC, had to deal with Mr Lamb, the director of public affairs.

There had been no apology of any sort to the bishop or the clergy who had the pastoral care of Chaucer House. "Indeed," Dr Stockwood went on, "Mr Lamb excelled himself by one of the most foolish and pompous demands that any man could have made of a bishop. 'Unless and until' I proved to him that the statement was in fact false, he would neither withdraw or apologise."

"He had the facts and figures handed to him by myself on a plate. On October 23, four months after I initiated the correspondence, Mr Lamb declined to accept the evidence. However, he does not apologise. Instead, he makes what must be the quote of the year for so April Fool's Day. Having considered my evidence and having re-read the unsubstantiated statement of the tenant, Mr Lamb says, 'The statements on either side are not mutually inconsistent.'"

The BBC issued this statement last night.

"The corporation takes grave exception to the nature and content of the Bishop's attack on certain of its officials and programme-makers in connection with the edition of 'Panorama' broadcast on May 24, and rejects his allegations of incompetence, 'misbehaviour', and 'arrogance'."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

"The Bishop is, of course, entitled to add the expression of his own view of the programme itself to the wide variety of others which were expressed at the time. He is not entitled to misrepresent the correspondence between himself and the BBC. His account of that correspondence is inaccurate and misleading."

"To give one example, the Bishop refers to a statement made in the programme by Mr Riches, the secretary of the Tenants' Association at Chaucer House—that in the time he had been there, which was approximately eight months, he had never seen a priest in the yard. Contrary to what the Bishop implies in his account, it was not until October 21 that the BBC received, for the first time, evidence from the Bishop that Mr Riches' individual experience, the statement of which he did not challenge, did not reflect the full objective facts. On the following day, the BBC invited the Bishop to a forthcoming edition of 'Talkback' to give him an opportunity of stating his criticism publicly and discussing it with the 'Panorama' reporter concerned."

## Plea for Welsh in court

By ANN CLWYD

Plaid Cymru is to urge the Government to allow court cases to be heard in Welsh. An emergency motion calling for this action was unanimously carried by delegates representing 40,000 Welsh nationalists at a party conference at Portcawl yesterday.

The motion, tabled by the executive committee, said: "It is the solemn responsibility of the Westminster Government to remove a present aberrant situation in order to restore respect for law and order."

It also gave a warning that unless effective steps were taken within three months "to remove the injustice," the executive in consultation with other bodies and individuals, would summon the Government before the Human Rights Commission.

Mr Robyn Lewis, a solicitor and member of the party executive, said it had been a nightmare for him to see the Welsh language downgraded in the courts. He had sometimes advised his clients not to speak Welsh because to do so would alienate the court. The attitude of the authorities was that English should at all times prevail.

A motion by Caerphilly constituency party asking the conference to give more direct support to the policies of the Welsh Language Society was defeated by an executive amendment which merely agreed to support the aims of the Welsh Language Society, so avoiding any link with the militant actions of the society.

Every word spoken at the Plaid Cymru conference is translated into Welsh and English, but at one point during the day the chairman appealed to delegates who wandered from one language to the other: "Pick your language and stick to it—otherwise you make things difficult for the interpreters."

A suggestion that political broadcasts of English parties should be jammed was defeated, but it was decided that the party should launch a campaign to jam more time for Plaid Cymru broadcasts.

Dr Phil Williams, chairman of the party, supporting a motion which condemned the proposed new town at Llantrisant, said the planners tended to look on people as commodities rather than as bricks and mortar. The whole philosophy of the new town disregarded the value of community life. "The planners have not consulted the people who live in the Rhondda and other South Wales valleys whether they want to move to the new town — they just assumed it."

When Philip Davies was asked his name he said he did not recognise the court because it was being held in English, which was a contempt of the Welsh language, and also because it was a political trial.

He interrupted several times as attempts were made to read the charge and added: "I have said, I don't intend to let the proceedings of this court go on." The judge ordered a not guilty plea to be entered when he refused to plead, and ordered him to the cells.

Outside the court, police struggled with demonstrators as attempts were made to pull down the Union Jack from the flagpole.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

LAND shortage on the outskirts of London has led to a plot costing £6,000. Mr Harry Shonksmith, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said yesterday at a meeting of the federation's southern counties region in London.

"A parcel of land on the outskirts of London recently changed hands at a price which, at 14 new homes to the acre, will work out at £6,000 for each plot before a brick is laid. The land alone will, therefore, cost the purchasers around £30 a month in repayments," he said.

The scarcity of land was alone responsible, and the federation had been warning the Government for many years the situation would arise.

"Unless the Government, planning authorities and local preservation groups between them make more determined efforts to release land in areas where people want to live, the home building programme will fall away and some ownership hopes of thousands will be dashed," he said.

Outside the court, police struggled with demonstrators as attempts were made to pull down the Union Jack from the flagpole.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## Landlady to stay in gaol

A landlady, imprisoned for contempt of a court injunction stopping her from harassing her tenants, will not be released until November 12, Judge Leslie ruled at Marylebone County Court yesterday. An application for immediate release from prison by Mrs Susao Baker (28), who has three children, was premature, the judge ruled.

He added: "This is one of the worst cases of harassing of tenants I have heard of."

Mrs Baker, of Gloucester Terrace, Paddington, London, was gaoled by Judge Curtis Raleigh at the same court on October 20 for breach of a court injunction ordering her not to interfere with seven tenants. It had been alleged that the tenants at a house in Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, which was owned by Mrs Baker had been harassed and had since left.

The alleged harassment included nailing up the front door, an attempt to double the rent, cutting off of water supply, and a "hippy invasion."

Mrs Baker did not appear in court yesterday when application for a release was made by her counsel, Mr Simon Goldblatt.

Judge Leslie said: "It would reduce the orders of the court to a farce if I were to grant a release to a woman who has committed a breach of the order when it is committed as flagrantly as it was in this case."

Judge Leslie, making an order for Mrs Baker's release on November 12, said he had taken account of her argument in an affidavit regarding her children. "The defendant should be kept in prison until she has purged her contempt and that will not happen until November 12," he added.

"Mrs Baker's affidavit read: 'It was never my personal intention to drive any of the tenants out of their rooms. But I do now appreciate that I accepted the status of landlord and so became responsible in law for the conduct of the premises. I acquiesced in a

## Boy, 12, 'knew his crime'

A boy aged 12 knew right from wrong and should therefore be convicted of the murder or manslaughter of a crippled man, the jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Closing the prosecution's case Mr Henry Pownall said of the boy, Mario Carroll: "The Crown must make each of you feel sure that he was capable of forming an intent and that he did know right from wrong."

"Having seen him during the last few days sitting in the dock and his behaviour there, and even more so perhaps, his behaviour in the witness box, you may think that he was an alert boy with a quick mind and is full of native wit. It was 'most ludicrous' that Carroll did not fully understand what a bad done, said Mr Pownall.

Mr Justice Ackner, summing up, said: "There is a presumption and assumption that between the ages of 10 and 14 the child is incapable of criminal intention. It is a presumption that weakens as that child moves up in years towards 14. It is a presumption which can be rebutted—eliminated."

Carroll, of Chicksand Street, Stepney, London, and James Arthur, of Chicksand Street, Stepney, London, (23), of Matilda House, Thomas More Street, Stepney, have denied murdering Mr Harry Lillywhite, aged 82. They have also denied conspiracy to rob Mr Lillywhite.

Earlier, it had been alleged that Johnston and Carroll planned to rob Mr Lillywhite and Johnston had hit the old man with a spanner.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, for Carroll, said it was despicable for Johnston to say he had been egged on by a socially handicapped 12-year-old. Carroll was a casualty of today's society.

Johnston, said his QC, Mr Ashe Lincoln, was an immature sort of man to be scared of being called "chicken" by a boy of 12—"an alert little urchin."

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

series of incidents which in fact had that effect and I appreciate the court had to take a serious view."

Mrs Baker added: "It was never my intention to produce wholesale exodus of tenants from the house. But in all honesty I must admit now that my husband's intention may have been just that."

"It is difficult for me to make this explanation, I am married to my husband, I am living with him, and I must stand by him. But at the same time, many of the things which have happened would not have happened but for his control of the property, and in a sense I was just as powerless as the tenants at preventing that."

Last week Mrs Baker was ordered to pay a total of £2,637 damages to seven tenants.



Mr Stolkin arriving at court for yesterday's hearing

## Millionaire says he is no playboy

THE American multi-millionaire, Ralph Stolkin, aged 53, denied in the High Court yesterday that he was "a playboy, a yacht-captain, jet-setting, con-man who was lucky not to be in jail."

Mr Stolkin, who said he was once worth £100 millions, also denied that he had fooled Mrs Patricia Wolfson, aged 32, into thinking he was divorced.

"You were most cruelly deceiving this innocent girl and conniving her all the time about how you were free to marry her," Mrs Wolfson's counsel, Mr Leonard Caplan, QC, suggested.

"That is not true," Mr Stolkin replied.

Mr Stolkin, of Los Angeles, was being cross-examined during the second day of the action in which he sues Mrs Wolfson, former wife of Sir Isaac Wolfson's nephew, David, for the return of

nearly £250,000 worth of jewellery and property which he claims he gave her in contemplation of their marriage.

Mr Caplan said that in a book, "The Stockholder," published in the US, it was claimed that Mr Stolkin's father-in-law had received 10 years for fraud "which certain cynical Chicagoans considered a 'steal'."

Mr Stolkin "He received 15 years, not 10 years."

Referring to the description of himself as a "jet-setting con-man," Mr Stolkin said: "You are quoting from a columnist." He agreed that Mrs Wolfson had made generous gifts to him, including a £700 to £800 gold watch. But he denied that he fixed a wedding date with Mrs Wolfson knowing that his divorce case would not be heard until two weeks later.

## Horse ban lifted

The ban on the import of horses from the United States and Canada is to be relaxed between November 1 and the end of March, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday. It was imposed on July 14 to counter the risk of introducing Venezuelan equine encephalitis, a disease which is often fatal, and can also affect people.

Imports from America will be licensed subject to veterinary safeguards, but no licences will be granted for horses which have been in Texas, Mississippi, or Louisiana since July 1.

## Channel 'stunt' condemned

Two students rescued by helicopter on Thursday from a wardrobe in which they were adrift in the Channel were reprimanded yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry.

One of the men, Richard Lejeune, aged 23, of Green Lane, Fenge, London, admitted that they had set out in a deliberate attempt to prove how easy it was to be rescued in the Channel, compared with the difficulty of arranging Government relief for Pakistan. But the department said: "It is stupid stunts like this that can lose lives."

The ban on the import of horses from the United States and Canada is to be relaxed between November 1 and the end of March, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday. It was imposed on July 14 to counter the risk of introducing Venezuelan equine encephalitis, a disease which is often fatal, and can also affect people.

## id urged for first homes

provision of Government for people buying their houses for the first time recommended in Edinburgh yesterday by a leading builder.

Dennis Thain, managing director of Albert Thain (Holdings), told a conference of money for housing that Scotland had the worst housing record in Western Europe.

He said that an increase in the proportion of owner-occupied houses was a sign of social progress, and that the local authority houses in Scotland were therefore a sign of social backwardness.

Thain added: "We have

By JOHN KEIR

special consideration in Scotland for our industries but I firmly believe that unless special consideration is given to rapidly increasing the proportion of private houses in Scotland, no amount of Government aid will reverse the present depressed situation."

That, he suggested, could be achieved only by the introduction of subsidies or grants to people buying their own house for the first time.

Mr Thain argued that with savings which could be made through higher densities, standardisation of design and simpler planning conditions, private builders could provide houses at 20 per cent less than

the present typical price in Scotland.

He also criticised the standards of local authority housing. The life of a council house, he said, seemed to be considerably less than that of a privately-built house. Many local authority houses built 40 years ago lay boarded up and, in some areas, the scene of decay and desolation was appalling.

In general, local authority houses were considerably smaller than private houses. Mr Thain added, "A recently commissioned report showed that people will want larger houses in the future and thus we as a nation will have a legacy of hundreds of thousands of houses too small for our anticipated needs for the latter part of this century."

He also criticised the standards of local authority housing. The life of a council house, he said, seemed to be considerably less than that of a privately-built house. Many local authority houses built 40 years ago lay boarded up and, in some areas, the scene of decay and desolation was appalling.

In general, local authority houses were considerably smaller than private houses. Mr Thain added, "A recently commissioned report showed that people will want larger houses in the future and thus we as a nation will have a legacy of hundreds of thousands of houses too small for our anticipated needs for the latter part of this century."



## 'no piece of sycophantic adulation, but a strong psychological study, the story of an extraordinary young man, brought up in circumstances which might well spell disaster to the modern psychiatrist...'

RECENTLY the "Young Winston" main unit returned to Shepperton after six weeks' work in Morocco. Aside from an easy last day around Marrakesh station, had endured two punishing locations: the first, 5,000ft up in the High Atlas, in hostile terrain still grimly associated by British stuntsmen with Lawrence of Arabia; and the second near "Kilometre 49," 25 miles west of Marrakesh. Work in the mountains (Winston, 1897) had been slowed by the worst weather in 50 years, including sleet and hail, and there were unerring accidents, such as the stroke suffered by director Richard Attenborough's driver as they were on a perilous bend, and the flash flood which had hurried the location manager in his vehicle.

Generally then, the move to the parched and dusty plain, in temperatures up to 125deg., had been welcome. Here, over fields stripped of their usual crop of millet, the Battle of Omdurman (Sudan, 1898) was re-enacted with over a thousand men of the Moroccan army, doubling both as outnumbered British cavalry and

ambushing Dervishes, with expert "stunters" including Ken Buckle and Tommy Rees supplying the falls. In the thick of the action, firing the famous Mauser (or a copy of it) and exclaiming, as he noticed the enemy concealed in a dry river bed, "Good Christ, where the hell did they come from?" rode Simon Ward, as Lieutenant Churchill, W.S., attached as supernumerary to the 21st Lancers. Here, too, in the intervals of over-seeing the staging of various "incidents," Attenborough, severely victimized by the desert flu which had plagued most of the unit, talked of the joys and miseries of his present filming.

First, there was the satisfaction of Producer Carl Foreman's script: no piece of sycophantic adulation, but a strong psychological study, the story of an extraordinary young man, brought up in circumstances which might well spell disaster to the modern psychiatrist, deprived of the tender concern of his mother and witness to the destruction of his brilliant father, whose understanding he craved and never received.

Foreman, says Attenborough, has

effectively spread Winston's escapes as correspondent and subaltern throughout the tale, making it a fascinating adventure yarn, "but a thousand times more thrilling because of what it brash and ambitious hero will become... Perhaps if he'd had the upbringing and environment which we all now believe to be so vital to the properly adjusted child, he might never have been capable of making the decisions so crucial to the survival of freedom in the Second World War."

Then the performances of his players: feeding Simon Ward "a miracle" and Robert Shaw's burning energy as Lord Randolph, his capacity to suggest he is actually coining the brilliant phrases, and his depiction of the total disintegration of an extraordinary intellect, "mastery." But Attenborough's most lyrical praise goes to the lady he calls "the greatest actress of her generation; who begins, in performance, where we poor mortals who call ourselves actors, end." This is Anne Bancroft, as Jennie Jerome. Though Attenborough always doubted the wisdom of his playing both Randolph and directing, as Foreman originally suggested, he was sure from the

outset that somehow "Annie B." must be persuaded to take the part which, after four refusals, she finally accepted.

As to the production's difficulties, in a rare moment of bitterness, Attenborough says: "The weather has been a sod... it's really driven us mad." He was not only referring to the week lost in Wales at the outset of shooting, nor to the storms in the High Atlas, but to his current locale. "Prior to this week," he continued, "we've sat on our bottoms, waiting for that little sliver of blue to come through on a shot which you shouldn't really have to grab. With a charge of several hundred horses you need the ease and comfort of knowing you can do it when they're really ready!"

The next day, Attenborough's illness forced him to rest, and Foreman took over temporarily. He was his usual ebullient and determined self, seeming to thrive on problems. "Great, great difficulties, but a great experience, and we're really getting some pretty good stuff—Dickie, who has always been a marvellous actor, is proving to be a very talented director and people who liked his 'Oh! What a Lovely War,'

as I did, are going to see his grown transcendently."

Foreman talks entertainingly of his three meetings with W.S.C. who liked his "Guns of Navarone" on at least two counts—it had action aplenty and, to an aging warrior, hard of hearing, it was LOUD. Foreman doubts if he really was the person to film Churchill's book, "My Early Life," as was suggested—privileged young men, thrusting their way into public esteem and thence into Parliament by blatant self-advertisement, were not his scene. Only when he perceived Winston as a deprived youth, who spent the adventurous years from seventeen to twenty-six trying to win parental tenderness and approval did the subject tell. Over the past eight years, he has examined ways of telling this story, finally producing a script which contains strong elements of action, accurate biography, social comment, and humour, in the dry Churchillian vein.

Foreman's epic, now in its final stages of shooting, is a busy, bustling over-schedule. But the spirit of its creators remains strong and, as did the brash and energetic careerist of the title, they expect finally to triumph.

IT CREATED a stir in Wardour Street when Simon Ward was chosen to play the title role in "Young Winston." It was not that those who had seen him act—and many had not—doubted his ability to do so, but that his name had become synonymous in the West End with the playing of amoral, adrogous young person about as different from the Churchill figure as it was possible to be. Plays such as "Loot," "Wise Child" and "Spoiled," which brought him excellent notices and more of the same kind of thing. Parts he now refers to as "girls, poofs, softies and weirdos."

It was obviously then a pretty far-fetched choice on the part of Carl Foreman and Richard Attenborough. In one sense his face has been his misfortune. He has the pure, classical good looks that in adolescence are sexless—in that they do not appear to be the sole property of either sex, witness Bjorn Anderson in "Death in Venice." That's how it was with Ward when he played Hamlet at 21 for the National Youth Theatre, and although his face has obviously toughened and matured in eight years he ran still pass for 18, which put him first in the running for the fine Orton-Simon Gray sort of part. With the film nearing completion, Ward has just returned from six weeks arduous shooting in the deserts of Morocco, and talked about his transition from playing the "bent" juve to the "straight" sir.

"The first thing to say about playing those strange, passive, amorphous young men," he said, "is that it was terribly hard work. Far more than if one was playing forceful, driving characters. Because they appear to be doing nothing you have to find a lot in yourself to make them in any way rounded rather than leaving them as inexplicable cyphers. To show this 'inner tension' thing I had to do far more work in all those plays than characters who appeared to be doing all the pushing around because nothing was ever explained about my roles."

Coming to play Churchill, was, he said, like taking the handbrake off. "Just about everyone who had even heard of me thought of me in those terms. It was a slow process so that at first I didn't realise just how type-cast as ambidextrous I had become. Also I was successful doing it. The only choice open to me previously was to play these parts or not to work at all. My appearance worked for me in that I was chosen at all, but against me since all it brought were odd parts."

Since "The Young Winston" follows Churchill from the shy, repressed boy he was at 17, to the strong man he had become by the time he made his great Commons speech at 27, Ward is able to put his foot down on the throttle slowly through the film, as he put it, and to allow his technique to grow with the man. The incredible metamorphosis of Churchill, which much re-preoccupied Ward, at first he tended to regard Carl Foreman's theory of it being a classic case of an oedipus complex as too simplistic. With increasing research, though, the more accept-



Simon Ward as 'Young Winston'

### Soldier Blue

As 'Young Winston,' the film of Churchill's early adventures, nears completion George Curry (above) describes the on-location shooting in Morocco, and Catherine Stott talks to the man in the title role.

able it became. "This development from his father's death was staggering. From 18, when it happened, onwards, he flowered with extraordinary speed and within three years he seems to have grown completely."

In "My Early Life" Churchill describes life after leaving Sandhurst as opening like Aladdin's Cave... an endless moving picture in which one was an actor. His description of the cavalry charge at Omdurman leaves one in no doubt that he was very consciously projecting an image of commanding ferocity so that his enemies would give him what he called "a wide berth." There was a quality of great acting in Churchill that Ward has seized upon for his portrayal.

"He was undoubtedly an extraordinary showman. He was aware of himself and saw himself with detachment moving through this extraordinary life. He sought excitement and the cavalry charge gave him what he had been

searching for all his life up to that point." The filming of the charge was scaring enough, to electrify the most jaded spirit. Ward said he was pretty terrified even though he was not being pursued by Fuzzy Wuzzles but the Moroccan army in drag. Before the film he was no horseman and recalling the charge said "It was electrifying. You let this machine under you go and there is no way on earth of stopping it. I did the charge maybe 30 times and I found the exhilaration won for the first few takes of every shot."

"After that I began to feel I was pushing my luck rather than people coming off all around me. We lost quite a few of the cavalry with broken collar bones and ribs."

Ward has thought a lot about what makes old men into great old men. His theory is an interesting one, and appears to apply as much to people like Wodehouse and Picasso as to Churchill. "The great ability is to be

able to go on growing up all your life but always to retain the wisdom of 60, the fire of 20 and the enthusiasm of six. Churchill was all his ages all his life and it takes a great personality to be able to do that because things become blunted and confused and you cease to be surprised. People become channelled into their own personalities and seem to lose the ability to go on developing. But Churchill never lost his capacity for excitement and his ability to rise to a new challenge."

"Physical energy is obviously an important factor with great men. I've given this a lot of thought because while playing Churchill I've never felt better in my life: yet I have never slept less, and I am one of the few people who didn't succumb to the stomach bug in Morocco. I've been exhilarated and never bored into lethargy. Churchill lived life to the full and was never bored. Physical energy, I'm sure, does come from the psyche." Ward added that although people tend

to think of Churchill as having been built like an ox, as a young man in the photographs he was really quite lithe, and rather similar in shape to Ward himself. He had no problem in looking like the 17-year-old Churchill at the beginning of the film. "My rather strange problem," he admitted, "was in not being sure that I could look like 26. I presume that one day I shall wake up and look in the mirror and this terrible old Dorian Gray will be leering out at me. It causes me embarrassment and gets my leg pulled. In 'Spoiled' I actually felt it was obscene to be playing a character more than 10 years younger than myself."

"After Churchill, if I am not a total disaster, things must be slightly different. I hope to be regarded as having passed the stage of playing the passive young men, and the parts will have to be better than 'goodish.'"

Richard Attenborough was heard to remark that Simon Ward's face had acquired a new shape since he started filming. Members of the unit said he took about a minute to tauten and toughen his facial muscles before each take until he unmanly resembled the pictures of the young Churchill, which Ward says must be a subconscious process which comes from having absorbed a lot about the man during his studies of him.

"I'm in no way a transformation actor though. In the minute before a take when my face is said to change, I am focusing my concentration. I've never taken acting very seriously and have never previously thought that I would be able to approach what I think it is that great actors do... which is to me what acting is about... a living demonstration of feeling and thought, and in a way I've been heartened because I begin to see glimmers of what those people do."

"In the past I've been rather a lazy actor and have concentrated on the wrong things. In the Youth Theatre I was as interested in the direction or the lighting as in the acting. It's an egocentric thing you have to have and I didn't have it and indeed used to rather congratulate myself on the ability to concentrate on the whole rather than just on my part. Now I think that is wrong: obviously an unselfish regard for the whole is vital but more concentration on the self is essential to great acting."

The biggest problem in playing someone like Churchill, Ward felt, was in the vast responsibility to the great man himself. He was delighted when they were not given permission to film in Churchill's house because when he comes up against the real life he feels dwarfed by it and, he said—very silly. "I hope, I dearly hope that in some way I will have done him justice. It is a question of size of did no research on Churchill's life after the point where the film ends. If I had become aware of the physical size of the man for a start, I would have related myself to that and felt lost and tiny. I often wonder if Churchill knew what it was to feel tiny."

## HABIT FORMING BUT NICE

The week on radio by Gillian Reynolds

NEXT WEEK, the BBC will be announcing all sorts of new plans for the reshaping of weekend radio. On the principle expressed in the line from the 1960s Mitchell song, "You don't know what you've got till it's gone," is perhaps worth restating that one of the ingrained motives for radio listening is habit.

Take "Saturday Night Theatre" Radio 4, for instance. As far back as can be remembered, it's always been there. Now, when there is no particular argument for this or any other programme always remaining, yet into the tenth generation, there is definite sort of reassurance to be had from always listening to the same things at the same time every week.

Beyond that, of course, is the pleasure the programme itself gives you, and last Saturday's play, Stan Houghton's "The Younger Generation," certainly pleased me. It was neat, quietly humorous study of a Victorian family, in which the children gain their independence and the father is made to re-examine the basis of his views, and all of this is accomplished through honesty and with affect. Tony Cline's production absolutely captured this tone with a cast who made perfect sense of the play's modest morality. It was a very English play and one might further say, for the best reasons, it was a provincial play. By this, I mean it, naturalistic in dialogue and characterisation, its plotting only slightly reinforcing a situation which is familiar in family life, and its resolution, that sort of precise mechanical to which on the radio has one actually encounters but consters hopes for.

It is rare to find that Saturday night's Radio 4 has anything at all in common with Sunday night's play Radio 3, but last week I think happened. Henry Reed's celebratory "Return to Naples" was broadcast again last Sunday in the production Douglas Cleverdon first heard in 1941. Again one felt drawn by the earnestness and modesty of the play's a young Englishman's discovery himself and his own country through his contact over the years with Italian family.

Having heard Martin Esslin at work with this passion recently of necessity to move people by violent art, and having also heard on week's "Sean" and "Radio 4" Mike Meyer discussing the English dirge for the madness in Strindberg, I almost ashamed to admit to pleasure in two plays where wisewomen seem to grow quietly and after to enable.

Having tuned early to Radio 2, this I caught by chance R. D. Smith's "An Englishman looks at me Scottish poetry," which was the best programme of and about poetry I have ever heard. Mr Smith's self-appreciation is a privilege to share. I will humbly throw myself, in spite of, at his feet again this Sunday. Part 2 of this (repeated) anthology.

I had thought after hearing the of the series that I would never risk fatal atrophy of the law muscles by listening to "Tarbock" (Monday, Radios 1 & 2) but once I heard it, I realised that I have been too hastily cruel. It that if one consciously listens comedy programme in order to judgment on it one is in a far receptive mood than is normal, and right? Anyway, two mementoes last week's show were certainly catching: the take-off of the old Bill Campbell and his Cabin Pines radio show, and Derek G. beautifully timed piece of phlegm about how things might be worse, could all be living in Russia.

If this kind of comic non-sense pleases you, do not miss "Living" on Radios 1 and 2, and Wednesday's. The dialogue is Leslie Randall and Warren M. revolves around the flights of and they are written and acted with a skill and understanding has made me an addict of the it were done without an audi think I might even like it better.

## review

ICA

Caroline Tisdall

### Picasso

TO CELEBRATE Picasso's ninetieth birthday and as a gesture of gratitude for the encouragement he has given them, the ICA is staging an exhibition of Picassos from London collections. Works of every period, from 1895 to the present day are included: oils, etchings, collages, water colours, drawings, and a few pieces of sculpture. Looking at them in their well-lit frames in a specially fashioned gallery, reverent and secluded, it's hard to remember that this name once meant iconoclasm and affront.

This is caused not only by Picasso's withdrawal over the past decades, but more significantly by the simple fact that most of his undeniably great innovations have been carried as far as they can be by successive artists, most of whom he has outlived. These innovations are represented in the exhibition: the perceptual revolution of Cubism, the incorporation into the artistic life of the art work of elements of real life in the collages, the breaking down of barriers between painting and sculpture, and the introduction of the metamorphosis of ready-made objects into a new context. The joke, the game, based always round the human situation, and the feeling that the barriers he once pushed back have closed in on him again.

Challenged by his apparent lack of

activity towards the end of his life, Duchamp replied "I like breathing better than working." For Picasso working is obviously and legendarily synonymous with breathing. Both now stem more from enjoyment than exertion, but there is a touch of desperate irony in his statement: "If I paint as many paintings as I do, it's because I'm searching for spontaneity." Like Duchamp, Picasso countered the fraught old question: "What is art?" with a counter question: "What is not?" But Duchamp's questioning opened up for artists a limitless process, unlike Picasso's. This explains to a large extent why Picasso's name is rarely invoked by artists working now, and why the birthday exhibition has such an art historical air.

### TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

### Play for Today

I THINK "Evelyn," BBC-1's Play for Today, had considerable charm. And I don't know why I should sound so aggressive about it except, perhaps, that I fear you may despise it. And charm is a difficult thing to define or defend.

Evelyn had the ridiculous pretentiousness of a present all done up in a printed paper and ribbon, roses, silver foil and soft tissue, and though the present was a little on the small side when you got to it, it was all very deftly done. The other night "Today," trailing the next morning's programme, promised that if I got up at 7 a.m. I would be told, "Is The Male Menopause a Myth." But people will say anything at midnight, they never told me the answer or, if they did, I wasn't listening. But the question is obviously one which exercises the middle-aged man, Edward Woodward, in "Evelyn," and, in a physical sense, the available girl, Angela Scoular.

The situation is trite and the girl is,

in a sense, the archetypal golden-hearted tart. But she is a charming sketch of a totally contemporary type: generous in her profligacy, a promiscuous affection for everybody; far more generous than her lovers who tend to find themselves "a bit short at the moment"; a victim figure and a Marilyn Monroe part. Her world is without hedges. An open plan open house, indecent or, at best, untidy to the middle-aged mind. All this borrowing money from your husband's girlfriend, boyfriend, or recommending your ex-husband's hairdresser to your ex-lover.

But the play itself, as if in compensation, is extremely neat and tidy. Like a bedroom farce except that the interlocking lovers tend to ring the phone instead of the doorbell, dropping into the bedroom for a chat as if they had a key; a form of hospitality which affronts the man, who likes to be monogamous in his adultery. And the dialogue is unnaturally formally tidy. A very tidy parcel indeed. And not everybody nor every playwright can tie a parcel properly.

"Evelyn" was originally a radio play and its radio bones show, though quite phenomenologically as is the way with good bones.

"The Lovers" (Granada) a not dissimilar situation is in spirit a generation, a culture, a million light years away. I tell a lie. Precisely 200 miles away. The goings on in "Evelyn" would, it is evident, never go down in Rawtenstall.

### QEH

Hugo Cole

### Badura-Skoda

THE VIEW that Beethoven's music transcends the instruments for which it is written has often produced interpreters who were prepared almost to do violence to their instruments in order to express the ideas behind the music.

Schnabel and Adolf Busch come to mind, and the pianist Paul Badura-Skoda is perhaps another of this class—player of great seriousness, intellectual and technical power, who seems to suppress both his own individuality and the piano's natural character in his anxiety to give us truthful Beethoven. I felt this most strongly in his Waldstein sonata at QEH on Thursday. Literally a faithful performance, almost without tempo fluctuations, meticulously clear both in overall conception and in detail, but almost impersonal. I have noticed before that if I read the last movement to myself in score, the many recurrences of the main theme actually become welcome. This happened again in this live performance where the theme never seemed to come over as a personal statement or showed itself liable to infection at each new entry. Badura-Skoda's forte were often too loud for QEH: after having heard restored equivalents of Beethoven's pianos at last year's historical concerts, one could also say fairly confidently that they were not historically justifiable. He uses dynamics to underline structural points (for instance, in the rondo on Op. 28, the introductory bass figure, is made every time to crescendo into the following theme) in a way that makes obvious what the listener could be well left to discover for himself.

Though in the opus 28 sonata Badura-Skoda showed that he could allow Beethoven to flow easily and gently, it was only when he reached the final sonata, Op. 111, that he showed real powers as an interpreter. This performance was a model of clarity—perhaps too because it is so fully notated, he was able to allow himself to play freely and expressively without transcending the written instructions. The transitions in the variations were made with perfect judgment; technical difficulties and the extraordinary original piano figurations on the final page all took their proper place, explained as architectural, and expressively inevitable in the context. A noble and understanding performance, in which both composer and interpreter appeared in their full stature.

### COLISEUM

Philip Hope-Wallace

### Force of Destiny

THE SADLER's Wells English "Force of Destiny" has plenty going for it: drama and brave and martial air, with a touch of Goya which is just right. Scenes like the famous Rataplan with Katherine Pring as a most spirited vivandiere are very much the real thing. But of course it is a most taxing opera and Verdi is "Provatore" before and "Aida" later. The Master demanded that his singers should stretch themselves to the limits of their courage and compass. There were some splendid responses to this challenge. For instance, Alberto Remedios phrased the exposed and difficult "Tu che in segno" (as it is in Italian) with firm, manly and musically style and was pretty good in the duet where memories of the great tenor one has ever known cannot be shut out of comparison. I admired this Don Alvaro and also the fine rolling bass of Clifford Grant as the Father Superior who brought enormous dignity and eloquence to the scene where the heroine is granted sanctuary. This Monastery scene is a long inspiration, one of Verdi's very finest things, but requiring or at least presupposing dramatic and lyrical expansion plus a perfect legato which not every soprano can begin to achieve. Milla Andrew, not in her best voice, did not shirk the great opportunity but I was not exactly transported by music which should wonderfully lift the heart. The baritone brother Don Carlos was bravely sung by Terence Sharpe who did quite well in "Urna fatale" but suffered a "crack" and some ensuing loss of confidence in the stretto. However the best of the duetting between the rivals was very creditable. Colin Graham's production is vivacious when needed, grave when the music calls for stillness and

considering the plentiful opportunities the long opera provides for timid or downright absurd conventionalities, this is an account to give anyone a vivid idea of Verdi's often magnificent work. John Barker made his mark as a vocal conductor, holding a good level and balance, adding a little more dash now and again.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

### Kyung-Wha Chung

THE YOUNG KOREAN violinist Kyung-Wha Chung has little difficulty in riveting the attention of a large audience to her playing, no matter if the music itself be second-rate stuff. In a Royal Philharmonic Orchestra concert at the Royal Festival Hall, she threw herself into the Max Bruch Violin Concerto with such vigour that suggested it to be less the Hollywood formula piece it can often seem. At any rate, such vitality helped compensate for the lack of a fully argued first movement, the Prelude and Allegro moderato here finished before it's begun, and for the slightly pathetic single-mood movements that follow.

Technically, she's far from flawless. Her intonation was always suspect: over-fast vibrato may account for her tendency to lean towards the sharp side. Occasionally, too, her delivery of fast scale-passages was wild, inaccurate. But she lived every note, wrong ones as well as right ones. Music of this sort dies when machine-like competence overtakes its interpreters. Kyung-Wha Chung attended to the orchestral part and her own with equal fervour. She was sensitively supported by the EPO, in his favourite role of re-creating the least important detail in the orchestral texture.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.



HABIT FOR BUT NICE  
The week on by Gillian Reynolds

NEXT WEEK  
The week on by Gillian Reynolds

THE WEEK ON  
by Gillian Reynolds

FIRST NEWSPAPER I ever  
ed for was staffed by a sports  
or who doubled as manager of a  
shop; a junior who was on proba-  
and stowed away to seek his  
me in Canada at intervals of  
e weeks; a chief reporter laid  
e by motor-assisted bicycle jour-  
to and from a distant homestead,  
e daily travail was preceded by  
ual shuffling of oilskins and a pro-  
ed polishing of shoes; and by a  
-chained gentleman whose job was  
our," and who nonplussed the rest  
e office by quoting Lao Tse, Aris-  
Voltaire, Freud, and John B. Illing-  
e trouble in this world is not  
ed by what people don't know, but  
they do know that ain't so").

at hardly sounds like the basis  
a great organ of public concern;  
as however the basis of a school  
newspaper writing somewhat more  
sitated than the wildest schemes  
e National Council for the Train-  
of Journalists, which was shortly  
at its feeble pilot courses for the  
ding of young reporters. Unlike  
NCTJ, the Free Press  
not aim to produce amateur law-  
and local government officers with  
words a minute shorthand. The  
e Press" school considered short-  
a vulgar gimmick. "Fast writing"  
enjoyed. But what our age pre-  
oced? A lot of third-rate critics  
fool could criticise. The act of crea-  
was so subtle that it was dangerous  
to be too self-conscious about it—  
for ever pinching up the plant to see  
the roots were getting on. He was  
interested only in the first-rate, not  
the third-rate. He was not interested (and

A. L. ROWSE is a very plentiful  
historian. He is a poet. He is a  
biographer—of Shakespeare and Mar-  
lowe. He is a Cornishman. I think  
that any self-respecting liberal would  
find it essential to add that Dr Rowse  
is also an intolerant man, and this  
would be true. I never heard a man  
who could be intolerant on more sub-  
jects. It is an entertaining intolerance,  
and well reasoned.

He is now 67 and has been a Fellow  
of All Souls College, Oxford, since he  
was 21. It is pleasant to visit him  
there. He offers sherry, and then  
lunch in the battery (designed as it  
happens by Hawksmoor), and All Souls  
ale (made to the college recipe), then  
a walk through the college's beautiful  
and almost uninhabited library, and  
then talk in his rooms. The excuse for  
going to see him was that he has just  
published what is at least his most  
book on Tudor England. It is called  
"The Elizabethan Renaissance: The  
Life of the Society." He is an entertain-  
ing historian, and very scornful of those  
other historians who are not entertain-  
ing. He despises the sort of endless  
research for research's sake which used  
to be Germanic, but is now mostly  
American, and he scorns the sort of  
unreadable history which is more foot-  
note than text.

Since his new book, as I say, was  
the pretext for the visit, we chatted  
for a while about the technique of  
history, and I wondered how far it was  
possible for a modern man to under-  
stand the mind of a Tudor man, and  
he replied, in part, by asking how far  
it was possible for a man to be sure  
he knew anything, and so on. I asked  
if he had seen the BBC television plays  
about Elizabeth I, and he had not, but  
he did say that a woman had asked  
him whether it was really true that  
Elizabeth had had certain plotters  
against her executed before they were  
hanged. He had been most civilly  
shocked by this question, and had  
replied that it was a libel on the  
queen, who really could have taken no  
interest in that sort of thing, or have  
been so inhuman.

And, away from this question, as for  
Elizabeth's never having married, one  
reason that she meant to rule  
and in Tudor times a woman who  
married gave herself a master. "Neus  
avons change tout cela," said Dr  
Rowse, and this was the first taste of  
his French, into which he dropped  
quits frequently, and the first taste of  
misogyny. A conversation with him  
does not turn pretty soon into talk  
of misogyny, misogyny, and  
contempt.

I asked if he hadn't said, when  
Elizabeth II came to the throne in  
1952, that there could not conceivably  
be another Elizabethan age. He said  
he had. There could be nothing  
Elizabethan about an age dominated as  
this one was by contemptible populism.  
He quoted the late Dean Acheson  
as saying this age was the apotheosis  
of mediocrity. "I certainly agree with  
Acheson," he said. "Of course most  
first-rate people do."

Well, while we were on contempt,  
I thought there was nothing I would  
rather hear Dr Rowse condemn than  
the cult of the critic. I knew he would  
if I asked him, and did. He said  
poetry and music welled up from the  
total man. The act of creation was  
instinctive. The act of criticism was  
rational, and a much inferior act. The  
Elizabethan age produced the plays of  
Shakespeare and countless other  
things, and only six little tracts of  
criticism. But what our age pre-  
oced? A lot of third-rate critics  
fool could criticise. The act of crea-  
was so subtle that it was dangerous  
to be too self-conscious about it—  
for ever pinching up the plant to see  
the roots were getting on. He was  
interested only in the first-rate, not  
the third-rate. He was not interested (and

at hardly sounds like the basis  
a great organ of public concern;  
as however the basis of a school  
newspaper writing somewhat more  
sitated than the wildest schemes  
e National Council for the Train-  
of Journalists, which was shortly  
at its feeble pilot courses for the  
ding of young reporters. Unlike  
NCTJ, the Free Press  
not aim to produce amateur law-  
and local government officers with  
words a minute shorthand. The  
e Press" school considered short-  
a vulgar gimmick. "Fast writing"  
enjoyed. But what our age pre-  
oced? A lot of third-rate critics  
fool could criticise. The act of crea-  
was so subtle that it was dangerous  
to be too self-conscious about it—  
for ever pinching up the plant to see  
the roots were getting on. He was  
interested only in the first-rate, not  
the third-rate. He was not interested (and

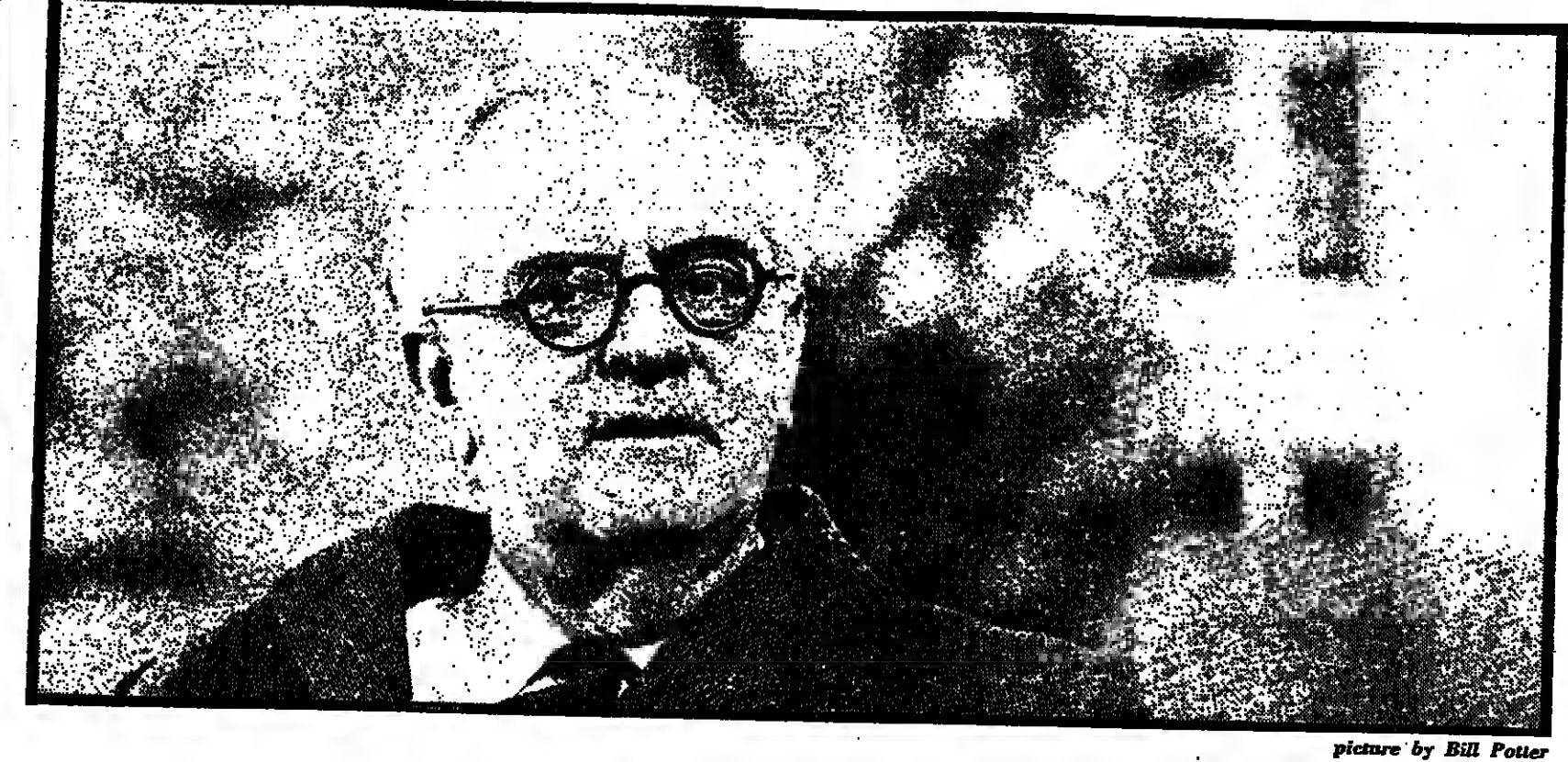
the construction of the story itself  
to allow unprecedented play to  
shifting of characters involved, an  
elation of the setting, witty asides,  
passing references to the main line  
line. News, as conventionally  
moved, was simply a manifestation  
e interplay of various characters  
situations. To report the news was  
to site the tip of an iceberg.  
Ernest Ashley, on the other hand,  
is of the iceberg, to quantify it,  
describe it, place it in terms of  
cal models, determine the pay-  
of icebergs, make an iceberg and  
close with an epigram on the  
et of icebergs, inspired if possible  
minent Greek mythology or Eastern  
ism.

oest, who subsequently rose to be  
idly maligned deputy editor, was  
author of 18 detective novels and  
books on the theory of the short  
story. He was a remarkable man in  
ways than I am at liberty to dis-  
suade it to say that he started  
at 15, as a gas meter emptier,  
evolved his own ragged trousers  
copy and a knack for selling  
story stories, and drifted into  
ism when the war knocked the  
m out of his market.

# Scourge of the idiot people



The Terry Coleman interview: A. L. Rowse, historian, misogynist, Cornishman



picture by Bill Potter

here we were back to populist cant  
again) in the attitude of mind of the  
common man: the common man had  
not got anything of interest going on  
in his mind.

Somehow or other I introduced  
cricket into the conversation. He said  
he did not play it. But still, he said,  
cricket was a beautiful and leisurely  
expression of a more beautiful time  
than ours. But had I seen American  
football played? He had, at the Univer-  
sity of Illinois, with 100,000 people  
screaming and looking on, and in the  
middle of the field what appeared to  
be a mass of gladiators. Bread and  
circuses for the idiot people.

consistent indeed, and that his reasons  
were very much those of the Commons  
of 1887. Allowing the people to par-  
ticipate in government was, he said, an  
insurance against revolution.

"No," he used to come and speak  
for me. Well, he would certainly have dis-  
approved of All Souls? "No reason why he should. He used  
to come and stay with me here."

as early as 1931? No, he said, the  
issue then had been economic policy.  
All right. But why, as a former  
Socialist, had he written so contemptu-  
ously about the Chartists? He said  
they were not significant, not his cup  
of tea, didn't interest him. "Remember  
I'm an aesthete. I'm interested in what  
is artistic. I like a man of genius; like  
Disraeli... I don't like a nice smart  
party operator in the beastly House of  
Commons, like a Baldwin."

I suppose my look must have said  
that was no answer at all, because Dr  
Rowse said, of himself, that he was not  
as bad as I might make out, that he  
was rather sweet underneath, and that  
he was used to second-rate brickbats  
being thrown at him.

The passages he quoted were not  
clichés at all, but rather combinations,  
or just sayings. He praised Montaigne  
as the greatest living writer and then  
read out: "Comme il est difficile,  
comme il est difficile, de persuader  
les gens qu'ils sont idiots." He approved  
of that. How difficult it was to persuade  
people that was what they were. They  
just simply didn't know; of course, he  
said, if they weren't such idiots they  
would know.

And then he quoted: "Tout écrivain,  
observateur du cœur humain, et qui à  
le courage, toujours, de repé-  
truire sans omission prudente ce qu'il  
voit, sert la vérité humaine."

known who were so confident that they  
themselves were first-rate, and that  
critics were fools, were indeed so self-  
arrogantly first-rate that they really had  
not the slightest need to assert it.

Much of this is in his poems, and  
so is a revulsion from women. In one  
poem, in a garden in which the borders  
are lush and the birds lascivious, the  
snake is seen as the symbol of "rings  
and steeled fidelity." Dr Rowse says  
it was a long time ago, but he thinks  
he was identifying with the integrity  
of the snake, that integrity always has  
meant a great deal to him, and that  
he has always had a fundamental  
honesty at whatever cost.

Then there is the poem in which the  
pure young man takes himself a wife,  
who, poor thing, is said to retain "her  
primal insatiety."

Dr Rowse says that marriage did, in  
fact end in tragedy. And there, I said, in the same poem,  
he was calling marriage a licence to  
fornicate. Wasn't that harsh? "Of  
course. Don't you think that Swift was  
harsh? Don't you suppose that Milton  
was incredibly embittered? It's a very  
sort of commonplace reaction to say  
that something in literature is harsh.  
Of course it ought to be. You see,  
my view about literature is that it  
really belongs to a world of absolute  
values where everything you see should  
be expressed. Not merely what is  
sentimental, but what is bitter; not  
merely love but also hate."

Dr Rowse said the real triumph of  
his life had been to survive. In spite  
of endless duodenal operations he had  
produced ten times more than other  
people who were tough and fit. And  
he had had to walk the razor edge of his  
temperament. "All that kind of miso-  
gyny, not only misogyny but misan-  
thropy, and at the same time to retain  
a common sense attitude about prac-  
tical life. I'm quite sure I'm a little  
off, and so forth." But, he said, his  
middle class opponents, who had all  
had it easier than him, snobbishly  
called him a success-merchant. That  
had not been his aim. He regarded  
that as beneath him.

## The importance of seeing Ernest

BY JOHN HALL

... he added to an already complicated  
Inventory of blackmail, lust, counter lust, social  
climbing, and murder the fact that the pro-  
tagonists happened to be beekeepers, and  
before you knew it, somebody's life was hanging  
by the thread of American Four Brood.'

sell. Earlier, when the library had  
repeatedly recalled its copy of  
"Poetics," Ernest had made his own  
typewritten copy for constant refer-  
ence.

His golden days were the Thirties,  
when London and provincial news-  
papers would snatch at a convention-  
ally well-made story, and about 150  
"general" magazines could accommo-  
date any line in short stories you  
care to imagine. Ernest's bread and  
butter came from magazines like "Tit Bits"  
monthly with crime and adventure  
stories. But his specialties were  
circus stories, civil flying stories  
(flying was still a ripping wheeze),  
and would you believe it, the  
enough in 1932 to quit the round of  
dola quences and house painting, and  
soon published his first full novel,  
"Death at the Salvation," under the  
nom de plume of Francis Vivian. He  
made £70, which was a fair killing,

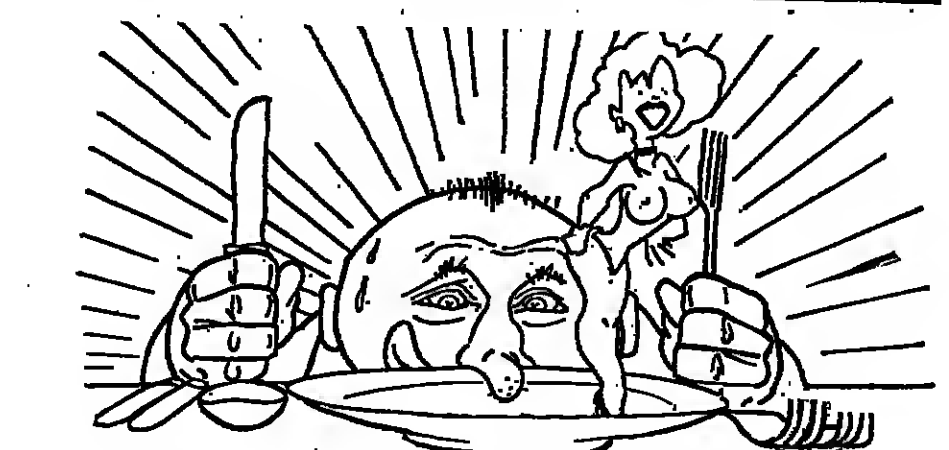
four years he analysed 6,000 short  
stories and published his findings.  
"Story Weaving"—a sort of every-  
man's guide to the basic permutations  
of human interaction, which somewhat  
missed the point in terms of your  
actual "Literature," but raised a regu-  
lar stream of correspondence from pre-  
cious innocents who imagined they  
could be taught to write through the  
post.

After the war, Ernest was finished as  
a full-time fiction writer. Outlets had  
dried up, and he had lost contacts  
while he was abroad. He was drafted  
on to a local weekly as a reporter  
reckoned to be strong on "colour." He  
turned out so colourful that he almost  
cost the newspaper its profits. Besides,  
describing, with a ridiculous bordering  
contempt, the idiocy of a green  
wood peasant, as it happened,  
and not as it was killed.

Ernest was also psychic, and liable  
to send telepathic messages to people—  
including the editor. He was involved  
with various groups who seemed to  
argue interminably, or crankily about  
the relation of character and plot in  
the story, or about the power of the  
mind over external events. There was a  
group which used to will things to  
happen—like one of their members get-  
ting a three-piece suite—but the only  
mind power Ernest could demonstrate  
convincingly, and at will, was his power  
to dissolve clouds in the sky (except  
that he once willed me to have a tooth  
removed without anaesthetic, and I did,  
but after six Guinnesses).

On a summer's day he would take  
the staff outside and suggest, like a  
card sharp, that we pick a cloud  
any cloud. We would select one which  
could be readily identified by shape  
and position, and Ernest would stare  
at it hard for a couple of minutes.  
This one cloud always dissolved, while  
the others remained. There was no  
illusion, and he did the trick repeat-  
edly, explaining that the electric en-  
ergy of his thoughts reversed the  
polarity of the cloud, and thus dis-  
turbed its stability. Whereupon we  
would all return to the reporters' room  
and settle down for a couple of hours  
on a shove-ha-penny table seven feet  
long. We had so much practice we  
could play to half an inch at that  
range.

We could also write obituary notices  
which made no mention of death until  
the very last line, if at all. One account  
of a church lady's life, times, hobbies  
and husbands ended with the words:  
"She was cremated on Thursday week.  
She died." That was the "Free Press"  
school par excellence—describing the  
facts as they appeared to the un-  
blinkered eye, in full technicolour, with  
a minimal addendum suggesting that  
a tip of this iceberg constituted news.  
And it is in the best tradition of Ernest  
that I have run on about Ernest  
Ashley without mentioning that he has  
just retired, and that the first volume  
of his autobiography, "Eolippus Rides  
Out," is due to be published next year.  
A third book on writing theory is also  
threatened, along with at least two  
more detective stories—one involving  
black magic, the other (just to stretch  
the mind) dealing with murder against  
a background of industrial take-overs  
as seen from the standpoint of a Taoist  
philosopher. (The earlier books are  
published by Hubert Jenkins, Hutchin-  
sons, and Hodder and Stoughton.)



## TARTS OF THE HOUSE

Richard Boston on culinary howlers

ONE OF THE delights of Italy is the  
general talent for surrealism. In  
English that you find there. "This  
card" announced the carte de controle  
on the train from Paris to London  
"is intended to facilitate control and  
to avoid wasting your time." I know  
exactly what a waste of time it is: it's  
shaped like an hour glass. (Incidentally  
Shakespeare made the same play on  
words in his best sonnet.)

By the bedside in my room was a  
small box, on the side of which were  
written the words Massage Boy. You  
put two one-hundred lire pieces  
into the box, and by remote control  
Massage Boy somehow caused the bed  
to shake slightly for quarters of an  
hour. I lay there trembling (or, more  
accurately, being trembled) and  
thought of the linguistic treats in store.  
Years ago I taught English in a lan-  
guage school in Sicily. A raven-tressed  
heartthrob in one of my classes once  
announced that she was as bored as a  
stiff.

By the time Massage Boy had shud-  
dered to a halt I was feeling quite  
relaxed. I was also quite hungry, so  
I left the hotel and set out in  
search of a restaurant. There was a  
likely-looking place near the Opera,  
where I sat down at a table in eager  
anticipation of good food and a chance  
to demonstrate my fluent command of  
the Italian language to the waiter.  
When he arrived he was a  
distinguished-looking man whose gray  
hair and mature good looks had appar-  
ently been borrowed for the evening  
from Vittorio de Sica, while his  
immaculate white jacket could only be  
destined for some needy ambassador  
when the waiter was through with it.  
"You speak English," he stated. "A  
little," I replied.

He handed me a menu in English.  
It was a masterpiece. "The foods with  
sign (X) are not ready," it opened up  
frankly at the bottom. I therefore con-  
centrated on items without sign (X).  
I toyed with the idea of ordering what  
the menu called Fried Prawns, but  
decided in the end to have the Rors  
d'Ouvere. And what, asked the waiter,  
would I like to follow? The menu  
offered many tempting dishes. There

was Roast Lamb, Mush Room omelette,  
Brains Backed in butter, and that very  
rare dish and gourmet's delight  
Schmamed eggs with Tomato, rejected  
this exotic fare, however, and settled  
for a simple Grill sir Loin steak to  
accompany which I greedily ordered  
both Green beans and Green salad.

The food, when it came, which was  
quickly, was excellent. Much of the  
pleasure of the meal, however, came  
from the knowledge that Italian menu  
writers have lost none of their inven-  
tiveness in the five years or so since  
I dined in a Florence restaurant which  
fed its customers on such delights as  
Frightened eggs, Larks in the spit and  
Tarts of the house at pleasure.

The Italians do not have a monopoly,  
however, and from a recent issue of  
the International Herald Tribune I  
saw that other nations are catching up  
fast. The "Dixie" restaurant at  
Dassia Corfu, it seems, offers under the  
heading "Drings" such beverages as  
"Nes Caffé," "Sodes" and "Break-  
fast." More solid fare includes Cornet  
in alices, Ramshurgers, Tomatoes-stuffed,  
and Souvlaka ("chopped sirloin roasted  
on spit").

Meanwhile a restaurant in Beirut  
is advertising its Pioneer Cream Sand-  
wich "for in between snakes," and in  
France a restaurant in Paris, according  
to the "Herald Tribune," assured its  
fussy clientele that its Melba Cup  
made only with "current jelly." It  
also holds out the enticing prospect of  
"russian plate—includes lump spawn,"  
and "salade Nicoise—lettuce, tunny,  
anchovy egg, olive, Jamaica pepper and  
rawness." And from Paris Ronald Searle  
reports the menu of the Jardin du  
Ming which offers in French "Seiche  
(Calmar) Sauté du Chef" or as we  
say in English (don't we?) "Stewed  
Calamary of Our Cook."



## The next round on Europe

After the Europhoria the Europhobia. Or perhaps that is to dignify with too much policy content the atmosphere building up in parts of the Labour Party. Mr Wedgwood Benn's extraordinary statement in his new position as party chairman calls for an inquest on Thursday's vote to be conducted by local Labour Party and trade union branches throughout the country. In practice this would mean a witch-hunt, with Labour members who were audacious enough to vote according to their long-held principles subjected to the kind of treatment that used to be the prerogative of the more reactionary local Conservatives—"the skinheads of Sarbiton," in Mr Wilson's memorable phrase.

Mr Wilson, who will speak on Europe at Huddersfield today, ought to dampen down this fire, for in the end it will endanger Labour's future and perhaps his own as well. If Mr Benn is elected deputy leader in place of Mr Jenkins it will be on a platform of anti-Europeanism, whatever efforts are made to disguise it. For Mr Benn, in all his talk of the "major national crisis" precipitated by Thursday's vote and the need to rebuild democracy in Britain and within the Labour Party, failed to answer one question: why at the general election 16 months ago did Mr Benn and other Labour Ministers not make it clear that they were against entering Europe on any terms that were likely to be offered? That would have given the British people an opportunity to make the choice that Mr Benn has been campaigning for since he lost office.

Mr Benn's election would have two effects. It would sicken those who admire Mr Jenkins and his supporters as men of principle; and it would give Labour Savonarolas a taste of blood. As the enabling legislation comes before the House the test of orthodoxy in the Labour Party is all too likely to be the zeal of members in guerrilla warfare. But is that what Mr Wilson wants? His speech on Thursday showed some determination to retain his ability to manoeuvre, both during this Parliament and if a Labour Government is returned in two or three years' time. But if Mr Benn won the deputy leadership

and Mr Wilson continued to keep his future options open and concentrate on preserving Labour unity, how long would it be before there was another challenge? "Who else must be let blood, who else is rank?" The answer, surely, would be Mr Wilson himself, with the challenge coming from either Mr Benn or Mr Callaghan. The health of the alternative government is important. So is the passage of the Common Market legislation. Parliament having willed the end must will the means. At first sight the Government's task is daunting. A group of Tory anti-Marketters have proclaimed their determination to block entry, even if it means bringing the Government down. There are said to be about twenty of this kind. Among the one-third of Labour MPs who voted "Yes" or abstained, on the other hand, the received wisdom is that they have now done their bit for Europe and the rest is up to the Government.

There is some inconsistency here. Mr Jenkins himself, speaking of Thursday's vote, challenged the assumption that 59 Tory anti-Marketters were men of steel and principle, while he and his friends were men of straw whose convictions could be turned on and off like a tap. Some of those who went into the lobby after him, fortified by the knowledge that they are either leaving Parliament at the next election or that they have no hope of preferment if Labour returns to power, may decide to keep the tap turned on whenever Sir Gerald Naharro's obduracy on the other side requires it. Probably the Government will get its legislation through, particularly if public opinion turns in favour now that the decision in principle has been made.

The probability remains that the next general election is at least two years away and that by then Britain will be in Europe. By then the Communities, Britain, and the world will have moved on. Certainly Mr Heath, Mr Wilson, or any other Prime Minister will have to renegotiate some parts of Britain's relations with its new partners, then and throughout that relationship. What is important is that neither party should allow itself to be tied down to stultifying policies that have no relevance to a developing Europe.

## On the fringes of world power

Mr Kosygin has had a rousing reception in Cuba this week unlike his last visit four years ago. On that occasion the Soviet Prime Minister was given a frosty time. He had come straight from a summit meeting with the American President to an island which was putting all its international energies into Che Guevara's guerrilla campaign in Bolivia. Much has now changed. Internally, the Cuban economy has stumbled again on the consequences of a second attempt to blast its way out of dependence on sugar as a single basic export crop. In the first post-revolution years the idea was to phase sugar out and industrialise almost overnight. In 1970 the idea was reversed. Achieve a massive crop and use the export proceeds for re-investment. Both attempts proved too ambitious, and Mr Kosygin has probably been spending his visit advising the Cubans to go forward less flamboyantly and with better planning.

Externally the Latin American picture has changed too. Since 1967 the options for radical nationalism have widened considerably. In Chile parliamentary Marxism, in Peru an army-led reform movement, even in Argentina a more right-wing military Government dedicated to fast growth—all these have found a common chord. Latin America's resources must be kept in Latin American hands, and Latin American exports must no longer be undercut by constantly changing terms of trade abroad. It is a broad and simple theme. But it does contain enough of a threat to United States interests for Cuba and Moscow to welcome it as a more credible development to support for the time being than rural guerrilla movements.

Mr Kosygin was looking for support on the same broad level during the more important of his two visits, the stay in Canada. Although there is no question of Canada's shifting her basic alliance, the Soviet Prime Minister was able to play on Canadian annoyance at President Nixon's 10 per cent import surcharge. He also stressed a common Soviet-Canadian interest in developing the Arctic regions at a pace that does not harm their ecological balance. The thought again implied that the United States is less concerned about long-term environmental effects.

It would be going too far to suggest that Mr Kosygin did more than make a few pinpricks in Washington's side. But his tour like that of Mr Brezhnev to France has emphasised how far we have entered into a new triangular phase of world diplomacy. The old spheres of influence are no longer quite as taboo as they were. The grey areas on the fringes of the main power centres are courted and wooed as they have not been for years. Mr Nixon went to Rumania. Mr Kosygin goes to Ottawa. China plays host to Yugoslavia. Algeria receives top American, Russian, and Chinese visitors within the space of a few months. Sudan executes pro-Soviet Communists and is wooed by China and the West. Japan is tempted by the voice of Moscow. Beneath the shadow of the Washington-Peking-Moscow triangle the world is suddenly in the midst of a new probing of traditional loyalties and a search for a new balance of interests.

## Betrothal the British way

An investigation of the conjugal habits of the British has revealed the curious fact that 560,000 women in this country believe themselves to be engaged, while only 470,000 men are under a similar impression. This, says the report, could be due to wishful thinking on the part of the girls. Well, yes, it could. It could also be due to a number of other things. The computer could have developed a stutter or got rather drunk that day. Or it could be that 90,000 of our womenfolk are so fearfully un-British as to become betrothed to a lot of foreigners.

Furthermore, we should not ignore the existence of amiable Billy Liar characters who find themselves proposing marriage to any girl they happen to meet on the bus. Girls do tend to react rather seriously to proposals of marriage, even the most improbable ones. They react rather seriously to other, allied, proposals, too, although

the report offers no comment on that subject. What it does say, however, is that if a man and a woman have been going steady for a lengthy period she becomes inclined to nudge him, sharply, saying: "Well, what are we going to do about it?" The resulting evasive, ambiguous, mumbled reply might easily account for many of the deluded 90,000.

Then, too, some apparent engagements may be the result either of feminine wiles ("No, darling, it wouldn't be right. Not until we're married or at least engaged") or ruthless male expediency ("Of course I'll marry you, I swear I will"). The plays are familiar and time-dishonoured and the result, in both cases, is much the same: two girls blissfully thinking themselves engaged and two young men thinking "She'll be lucky" and blessing the happy fact that a promise to marry is no longer binding in law. Of course, it could be that the whole report is just a lot of nonsense. Statistics are notorious liars. On the other hand, though, so are men.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLLETH: On October 12 with two companions, I went to Bardsey Island. Now there are two dangers in going to seek migrant birds on islands difficult to land on. One is that you can easily get storm bound. The other is that adverse winds may keep most migrants away. We found ourselves overtaken by both these misfortunes. It is true we began with kind easterly winds and found the island bushes alive with goldcrests and redwings. There were also blackcaps, a spotted fly-catcher and a firecrest. So things looked fairly promising. But then round went the wind to south-west and stayed there, buffing and puffing more strongly every day. As gales brought white seas roaring through the sound between the island and the mainland, the migration of land birds dried up. Nothing to do but watch sea birds of which mercifully there were plenty. Day after day we watched aunts, kittiwakes and gannets passing close to the north-west corner of the island, all going the same southward way, flying easily against the great winds. With them occasionally were skuas and shearwaters of various kinds. And I suppose if you are gale-bound on any western island long enough, you eventually get a bird arriving from America. Ours was a grey-cheeked thrush. Eventually the storm abated, but not before we had seen a great kill of redwings at that dreadful lighthouse. Next day in calmer weather a multitude of finches passed south at sunrise.

WILLIAM CONDRY

AS the special conference of the 420,000-member Electrical and Plumbing Union goes into secret session in Blackpool next week the struggle for the soul of Britain's fifth biggest union will get under way in earnest.

On the Left are the Communists—still barred by rule from union office—and assorted other Marxist groupings as well as left-wing Labour Party members who don't like the way the union has been run for the past decade. On the Right stands the remnants of the anti-Communist alliance which broke the CP hold on the union after the 1961 "ballot rigging" case.

A few years ago the idea of a left-wing revival in the EPTU was laughable. Within the union memories of the 1950s were still too strong. Then, for the best part of a decade, attempts to prove that individual Communists had rigged ballots and conspired with Communists outside the EPTU too, reduced the union to embittered chaos.

The culmination came in the 1961 High Court case which produced in shattering detail evidence of misbehaviour on the Left. The reaction took the form of an end to elective office-holding in the union—all but the top men are appointed by the elected executive council—the abolition of rank and file appeals machinery and the anti-Communist rule. The union itself was run by two men, the president, Les Cannon, and the general secretary, Frank Chapple.

Cannon and Chapple worked closely as a team. Cannon concentrated on negotiation and on public appearances. Chapple took on the job of knocking the union back into shape. As a result it was easy—too easy—for the cynics to label Cannon as the brains of the outfit and Chapple the hatchetman.

For other union leaders had never come across anybody quite like Cannon—that arrogant, ruthless, yet oddly attractive, intellectual, who used his position of power to lecture them on his theories of trade unionism in a mixed economy. It was a virtuoso performance ended only by his premature death from cancer last year. That in turn was the end of the two-man band who had seemed set fair to run their show for the next 15 years.

## Grass roots

Now Chapple is on his own and facing a sustained barrage of abuse from the Communists and their friends. They want conference to order a return to elections for officers, to grass roots appeals machinery and an end to the anti-Communist rule. Eventually they want a change in policies which will swing the union back to its pre-1960s role as the leading union of the Left. Hence the barrage of abuse to which Chapple has been subjected in the "Morning Star" and elsewhere.

Already the Communists have scored one paradoxical success. Chapple had persuaded his executive to recommend that conference drop the ban on Communists. In public relations terms it would be a demonstration of the democratic ideals of the present leadership. In practice, Chapple argued, it could do little harm. The Communists alone were no longer powerful enough to be a danger.

On Monday the "Morning Star" carried a major, anonymous article on the demands and tactics of the Left at the conference. Although it said



**FRANK CHAPPLE**  
—working man's hero

JOHN TORODE on the man  
at the centre of the  
struggle for the EPTU,  
Britain's fifth biggest union

nothing very new, Chapple and the executive over-reacted furiously and decided not to drop the ban. The publicity round the whole, unhappy somersault has inflamed a touchy situation and made it easier for the Left to present Chapple as nothing more than a tyrant—and an insecure, inconsistent tyrant to boot.

Chapple's very appearance helps his enemies. A short, stocky 50-year-old with a mass of thick, jet black hair and much given to heavy sunglasses at party conferences—like Wilson and Gaiskell before him—he finds the television lights a constant strain—Chapple looks like something out of an American gangster movie as he moves through the crowded hall surrounded by aides.

His manner doesn't help either. He is a tough cockney from Shoreditch, an apprentice electrician in the Vauxhall Bridge Road, at 16, a shop steward at 18 and an active Communist from the war until the late 1950s. He admits the part he played in the Communist domination of the union. Once he made his break he took part in the even more ruthless struggle to break that domination. And since he took office he has been—with every justification—the union's Witch-Slayer General.

As a result he is constantly heckled, subjected to printed abuse and has been physically attacked several times. It has been a far, far harder school than most British union leaders go through and it has left its mark. Chapple is undoubtedly emotional and quick-tempered. He is liable to respond to criticism with an uncontrolled flood of ripe cockney abuse. He is a deliberate rough diamond in an

were already running high at the end of 1969 because Cannon had insisted on negotiating genuine productivity deals under which every penny above the "norm" was meant to come from the increased efficiency of his members. The power workers noticed more cynical union bosses signing "productivity" deals designed solely to get round incomes policy restraints.

In that atmosphere Cannon signed a 20 per cent pay deal in December. A month later, at the start of 1970, Harold Lever, then the Minister in charge of power industries, called Cannon and told him that, in the face of threats of wildcat strikes by left-wing gas workers, the Government was going to give them 14 per cent. Cannon was furious. He felt his responsible unionism had been sold down the river by the Cabinet. But his signature was on the electricity deal and that was good enough for him.

Chapple clashed fiercely with Cannon on this. He argued, in simple working-class terms, 1) that the union had been "conned" and 2) that the members wouldn't stand it anyway. Deal or no deal, Chapple was all for asking for more. The two approaches illustrate clearly the difference between working-class and middle-class "morality".

## Militant tactics

After Cannon's death, Chapple took direct charge of the power negotiations last autumn. Before they were over the nation had suffered a week of "work to rule" blackouts and heard threats from Chapple to end productivity deals altogether unless the price was improved. These were militant tactics which Cannon would have found much less acceptable.

At a theoretical level Chapple's major contribution has been to stand on its head the fashionable line, espoused by Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon, that workers should ratify their own pay deals at mass meetings or by gatherings of stewards. Chapple regards this as an abdication of leadership by union officials. They are elected (as he was) or appointed (like his regional officials) for their realism, their bargaining skill and their ability to lead. They are paid by their members—to make agreements and to see that these agreements are not sabotaged by dissident minorities.

On the other hand, says Chapple, union bosses are not put in office to take political decisions. Thus the EPTU—unlike the TGWU or the AUEW—balloted its members on the Common Market. The Electricians voted against Europe at the party conference because that was what the membership had decided. In much the same way Chapple has threatened to ask his members whether they want the union to register under the new Industrial Relations Act or whether they will accept the TUC boycott policy.

Chapple, with his instinct for the man in the street, seems convinced they would demand registration and to bell with the general council. If that happens Chapple's dedication to grass roots democracy could yet bring the EPTU to the edge of expulsion from the TUC. The Electricians remain a maverick union and Chapple a maverick boss. For all next week's fireworks it would be wrong to regard him merely as a right-wing muscle man.

## CHINA: the state of the game

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—There has been much emotive language over the change of Chinese representation at the UN—and some totally incorrect references to the expulsion of a member State, sometimes linked to a fear that this may create a precedent. It is worth setting the issues straight:

The question before the UN, ever since the Communist victory on the mainland of China, has been that of who should lawfully represent China (not Taiwan, not Mainland China, but the single nation of China, a member State from the start) throughout the UN family. So it has never been a question of admitting a new member State and expelling an existing one, but rather a question of choice between two conflicting claims (Taiwan v. Peking) to represent the one nation of China which was already a UN member State. It is worth adding that this was the only issue upon which the two rival Governments—the "Republic of China" (on Taiwan), and the "People's Republic of China" (in Peking)—who both claim to govern the single nation of China, were agreed!

That question has now been settled—after 20-odd years of misrepresentation, procedural sleight-of-hand, and much behind-the-scenes pressure to maintain the Taiwan position, especially by the USA—in favour of the People's Republic. The presence of a Peking delegation at the UN may cause some problems in the Security Council and other organs of the UN, particularly for the West. But for those (like myself) who are intensely curious about this unknown giant, and who feel that the UN can only begin to be an effective "instrument for peace" on the basis of a universal membership, this is a welcome step in the right direction.

And it certainly makes the UN a more realistic mirror of the modern world to have a quarter of mankind represented at the UN by their effective Government, whatever we may think of its ideology.

However two questions, raised by this decision, remain unsettled—the future of Taiwan, and the UN's financial dilemma. The future of Taiwan is a question that the People's Republic will live with a little longer, I feel, perhaps until it resolves itself on the death of Chiang Kai-shek, or as the result of a freely-made choice by the people of Taiwan either to renew links with the People's Republic or to become a separate State.

But the question of the UN's financial security is more immediate. Although American threats to reduce their contribution to the UN budget (and similar action against the ILO) are deplorable, particularly since they so largely stem from this defeat for US diplomacy, in the long run a smaller American contribution may not be undesirable. For it is hardly healthy for the UN to be so heavily dependent financially on one member State (33 per cent of the UN budget, and 40 per cent of the Specialised Agencies budget).

If these threats have the effect of increasing support for those who urge that the UN should also have some independent source of income, possibly by being given control of the seabed in international waters with all the mineral resources that lie beneath it, they may turn out to have been a veritable blessing in disguise. Dare we hope for any initiatives on this question from the British Government (so clear in its call for Peking to take its seat at the UN), especially when individual

Britons have been prominent in the advocacy of the idea, in support of the Maltese delegation to the UN?

In the meantime, it is for member States of the UN including ourselves, to consider not only whether the UN is useful or otherwise oversteering on its course, but also (more important) in my view whether that budget (and their contribution to it) is large enough to pay for the multitude of jobs required of the UN by those member States—Yours sincerely,

Jon Alexander,  
Vice-Chairman,  
United Nations Association  
(Cambridge Branch),  
Cambridge House,  
8111 Road,  
Cambridge.

## A sour note

Sir,—School milk has little to do with buying new schools (will the milk be restored when they are built?) and in all the arguments about it the emotional aspect arising from the human feelings involved has been characteristically missed.

In the usual way that institutions begun for one purpose begin to fulfil another, milk has become almost the only way in which a modern community does something nice for its children.

No matter what Mrs Thatcher does in the time left to her as Minister of Education, she will always be remembered as the woman who robbed a million little children of their mid-morning milk.

It would be most fitting for the whole business to be commemorated in a nursery rhyme, if we haven't forgotten now—

Charles Gould  
Ipswich, Suffolk.

## Keeping the wife happy

Sir,—Over the past few days Peter Jenkins has used virtually every form of persuasion and pleading to show why Labour MPs should ignore their constituency parties and vote with the Tories on the EEC.

Most of it emphasises his lack of knowledge of how relations with the EEC will operate. The oldest and best advice given to any new MP is to treat his constituency party as though it was his wife.

Sure there will be rows from time to time. Often on major issues, but that does not mean to say the wife is a divorcee. On the other hand, no man can expect to keep on putting his mistress in the family way all his time and get away with it. Neither can he fancy other women.

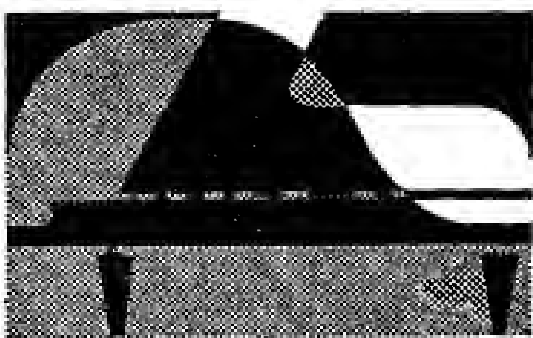
Over the past few years constituency parties have had to bear prescription charges, Vietnam, In Place of Strife, Price and Incomes, Deflation, and whole lot of other unwanted brats. Now they are demanding Continuity of Life. Who or blame them?—Yours faithfully

Joe Ashton, MP,  
House of Commons.

## Hormone control

Sir,—It is an injustice to Pauline Jones as she has been imprisoned for three years in kidnapping Denise Weller. It is medically recognised that post-natal depression at either birth or natural abortion can produce the most devastating emotional results. I am not actively violent, but this sort of my ignorance is unbearable. I judge who sentenced her short for the hormonal changes produced by child conception. See how he feels—Yours faithfully,

Margaret O'Connor,  
30 Hargreaves St.,  
London SW9.



For over 100 years the "Piano with the Golden Tone"—Blüthner—has delighted thousands in Concert Halls and in private homes throughout the World.

**BLÜTHNER**

FORSYTH BROTHERS LIMITED  
126 Deansgate, Manchester M3 2GR. Tel: 434 2281



FRANCIS BOYD on the post vote debate

## A whip hand to Heath

THE next stage in Parliament's treatment of Britain's entry into the EEC will depend very much on the degree of bitterness with which Labour's anti-Market and pro-Market members behave towards each other. If, for example, any pro-Market Labour MP is told by his constituency party that he will not be chosen as a candidate at the next election, because he has signed the majority decisions of the National Labour Party and of the Parliamentary Labour Party, he might regard himself as free to go on voting in favour of EEC legislation. If this were to happen on any large scale, the Government could handle its legislation in the Commons in relative comfort.

The results of the EEC votes in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday have certainly strengthened the Government's position. The staggering majority—413—given by the Lords in favour of entry is a powerful weapon in the hands of Ministers. But even the majority on Thursday in the House of Commons—112—and its composition also gives Ministers ground for hope that they could secure a majority on any bill—three months before Parliament will see any bill—three months in which Labour may claw itself nearly to death for 13 months of weakness, as it did between 1951 and 1964.

An exception must be made for the vote on any proposal to remove the committee

stage of the main EEC Bill from the floor of the House to a small committee upstairs. If this were to be opposed by all the Labour MPs, the 39 Conservatives who voted against entry on Thursday, the six Liberals and the six Independents, the Government could not carry the proposal. But the Government would have a very clear idea in advance of the weight of any such opposition.

Two factors in assessing future events are at present unknown: the willingness of Labour's pro-Market members to start voting against the legislation; and the willingness of the 39 Conservatives who voted against entry on Thursday to drop their criticism.

Some of the Conservative opponents of entry certainly continue their opposition throughout. Others may abstain. The possibility of a Government defeat might have a sobering effect on Conservative members, but if Mr Heath were to ask for a general election and if by then Labour were to split once more, the chances of a Labour victory would fade.

The Government's tentative timetable for EEC legislation allows an interval, starting now, of at least three months before Parliament will see any bill—three months in which Labour may claw itself nearly to death for 13 months of weakness, as it did between 1951 and 1964.

The vote in the Commons on Thursday produced 69 Labour votes for entry, 20 abstentions by pro-Market MPs who did not wish to vote against the Government's decision. The Labour vote against the Market, including tellers, was 200. Early one third of Labour MPs support entry, and some of those who voted against are only recent converts to the "anti." Labour MPs will have the chance on Thursday of next week to show how they regard this division of opinion within the party when they are asked to vote for a deputy leader, a chairman, and a chief whip.

This weekend the mood is one of intense bitterness. When MPs get to their constituencies they long will it last? The immediate hatred, following Thursday's vote, of the Left for the Right, suggests that the EEC vote is only the occasion for a new outbreak of the distrust which ruled the party when the Gaitskillites and Bevanites were at each other's throats. "Elitism" and "intellectual arrogance" are among the words chosen by the anti-Market members to abuse the qualities of the leading pro-Market members—Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Bill Rodgers, and Mr Dick Taverne among them.

One has only to study the names of all the Labour MPs who voted for entry on Thursday to see that no such general charge could possibly

be made against them all. Nye Bevan, who was so often a rebel when the moderate element prevailed in Labour Party management, used to justify the fierce quarrels within the party on the ground that they showed Labour to be a living and creative force. The Bevanites enjoyed their battles at the time, and now they prevail in Labour Party management and seem to expect a revival of the "CDS" of the Campaign for Democratic Socialism—which was launched to support the Gaitskill line.

There is now, as there always has been in the Labour Party, a "Keep Same" group begging the party not to split itself. Europe apart, Labour began to feel recently that it had the Conservatives on the run—on unemployment, school milk, tax reliefs for the wealthier, and so on.

I fear that Mr Crossman, in his rogue elephant mood as editor of the "New Statesman," and Mr Michael Foot, with his pulp passion for the branding iron and his influence over "Tribune," will see by week last Labour's Europeans into a frenzy and thus with the Europeans' help, perpetuate discord which makes so much better copy than agreement. In that case the Government may count on a disunited Labour front and Mr Heath's EEC legislation will be borne and dry.



PETER HARVEY on police success in the recent art thefts

PETER HARVEY on police success in the recent art thefts

## Catching the artful dodgers

SHORTLY before 10 a.m. Monday to Friday, a small ceremony takes place within the Ministry of Education in Rome. Two detectives enter a tiny office on the third floor, salute a bespectacled official and hand over a bulky brown envelope. Inside is a list of the art treasures stolen during the past 24 hours.

Elsewhere in Europe—inside CD headquarters and Government offices—other detectives are handing similar lists to other officials. "We supply the list every day," an officer of the Belgian Bureau Secret de Recherches said yesterday. "And so do our colleagues in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Vienna. Not so formal as in Rome, but the message is the same." And the message is that the theft of works of art is booming.

Yesterday's meeting in the Education Ministry in Rome

was undoubtedly a little happier than usual: the detectives were able to report that four paintings that disappeared from a church at St. Dominico, Calabria, two years ago had been found in London. The Scotland Yard three-man Art Theft Squad investigation ended late on Thursday night, when the paintings were discovered jammed into rolls of carpet in a left luggage locker at Euston. Ten paintings, worth £1 million, were stolen from Catanzaro. The remaining two—one is thought to be by Titian—are believed to be still in Britain.

There are at least 13,000 objects of art on the Interpol wanted lists at the moment: in the past nine months, the Italians alone have lost 3,800 treasures.

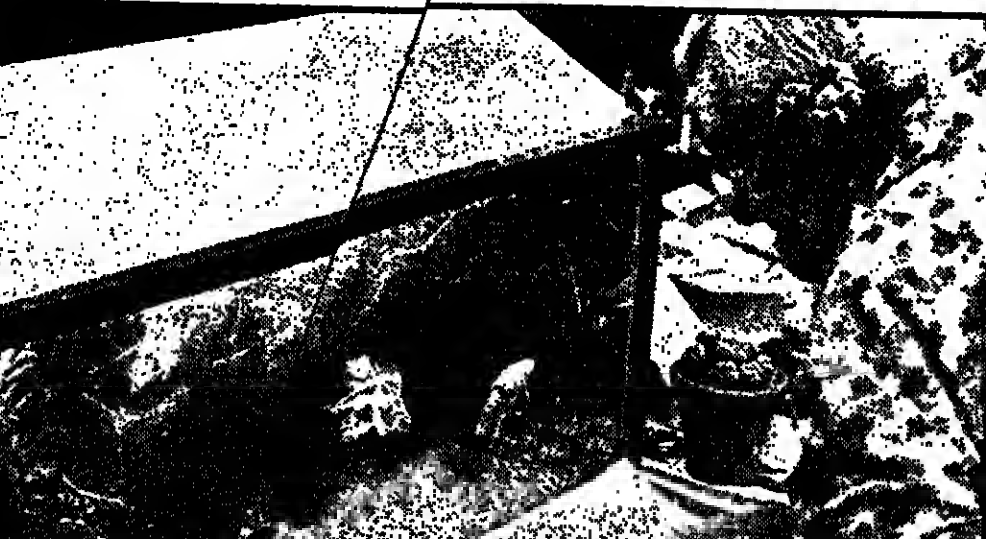
Britain has its share of the problem, although the Yard is thankful that it has not reached anything approach-

the Italian crisis. Earlier this year, £50,000 worth of quares and paintings were stolen from a private home in Mayfair; one of the Queen's Collection was lifted from Hampton Court; silver chandeliers worth about £20 a pair, vanished from a house near Bath—and, later in the year, the Queen suffered again.

A moment an art theft is discovered, the Interpol at Special bulletins (Specially similar to the old FI Most Wanted posters) stamped out to all police departments, all known dealers and collectors, all free companies, all Customs offices. The Italians, with their thousands of untraced churches and hundreds of private collections, are the most vulnerable. They are taking the sternest remedial measures possible: on September 11, the day after a Titian Madonna and an altar panels by

Giovanni Bellini vanished from three churches, the Government mobilised 3,000 Carabinieri reserves. But the big emphasis, naturally enough, is on the hunt for the middlemen. "We believe the paintings stay in the hands of the thieves for only a very short time," the Belgian BSR says. "Then a very efficient marketing organisation—we think there are three main rings—takes over and within a few days the paintings are a long way from the country of origin."

The police believe the majority of the stolen European objects d'art go to collectors in Germany, the United States, and Japan. The motives of the buyers are mixed. Very few, apparently, are art collectors with stolen Italian and Raphael to float over on deep winter nights. "There are people who do this, but most buy the works of art as a safeguard against inflation," the Italians believe.



CRUITS may have head

start and the Motor Show may have the girls, at the Aquarium Show is fighting back. This year, for the first time, they are taking a Supreme Champion's fish of fish, from among specimens in Britain's four tanks and fish ponds.

Nor is a comparison with Cruik's irrelevant. At the Aquarium Show, too, there is that David Goldfish line-up of the 2 ft long snake-head from Withamstow (it eats four goldfish a day and just won't touch the other five food) versus a minuscule mosquito fish which reaches its prime at 1 1/2 inches.

The supreme champion display still reflects the skill of its contributors. It also carries its poster on one tank: "Please keep away from the glass and get upset and amiable to come out and bite."

The show which opened yesterday for a 3-day period (Friday to Sunday) is sponsored by "Petfish Monthly" (circulation 12,000) and organised jointly with the Federation of British Aquatic Societies which represents just over 100 of the 500 fish clubs societies (there is another organisation in the north).

How then do the lizards, the salamanders, the African pythons, not to mention the octopus get there? Apart from the amphibious talents of some of them and some guesses that they're all nice and quiet, it seems that similar growing requirements—warmth, the glass tanks, the food—have led to an overlapping interest

## Fish dish

MICHAEL WHITE in an aquarists paradise

among dealers and their public. And as one reptile dealer put it: "There aren't enough of us for our own show and we'd look a bit silly going in with the birds, so we're in with the fish."

One should not, however, underestimate the number of people keeping snakes in the parlour and for fun these days. Manchester dealer Ken Boot has contacts all over the world (African Python comes at 3 dollars a foot) and business is good.

If some of the fish look as dangerous as most of them really aren't. Like the British Killifish Association the more familiar goldfish has its own specialist body exchanging detailed information on breeding and keeping. The tiny tropical Guppy—named after the Victorian clergyman who sent specimens to the British Museum—is represented by the Fancy Guppy Association.

Experts breed them mainly to achieve exotic variations of colour and shape, a show spokesman explained. You can buy a pair of

Guppies at the show and a copy of "All about Guppies" at one of the trade stands—or buy "Modes of Reproduction in Fish" or "The Encyclopedia of Sea Horses," or a cure for body slime and some coloured gravel for the tank. Figures are hard to come by but more and more people, one is told, are joining in. Take Alan Bethell and his family from Sevenoaks. Kent. They started a year ago now have four tanks, about 30 fish and are rather pleased with themselves for just having bred 25 platys and three dwarf gourami.

The children wanted pets that were going to cause problems, guinea pigs and mice which we were going to have to look after," said Mr Bethell. "We thought about a fish from the point of view of being easy and purely of decoration. Suddenly it got hold of us. There it was, life all around you. Now we turn off the TV and watch the fish—all in colour, too."

The Aquarium Show's press handout talked about pet fish as a means of "enriching life's quality" when means of doing so were becoming increasingly difficult for the city dweller. A family hobby, too, and an international one, they pointed out.

The whole thing may get a boost from an unexpected source soon. As a display at the show pointed out, the soon-to-be-famous was in the latest James Bond film "Diamonds are Forever," reveals Bond and Tiffany Case (Jill St John) surrounded by a 700-gallon tank and 3,000 fishes. All this and sexy too.

## MISCELLANY

### North Sea bubbly

LAST JUNE in Luxembourg, Geoffrey Rippon and his merry entourage celebrated his agreement with the Six in Luxembourg champagne, drunk from hotel tooth mugs. In Admiralty House on Thursday night, things were done more becoming style. The champagne was French, the glasses were goblets, and supplies held up for as long as Mr Europe's distinguished guests.

But question: Who footed the bill? Answer: Geoffrey Rippon's bookmaker. Our sporting negotiator put his cash on the nail, and won £70 on the size of HM Government's majority in the Commons. It more than covers the hospitality for half a dozen Ministers—Ted Heath, Alec Hebblewhite, Francis Pym, and Tony Royle (the Foreign Office Minister in charge of the pro-Market publicity campaign)—the Ambassadors of the Six, Uncle Jean Monnet, and all.

### Rob Roy

AFTER ROY, who? Up at least until the Labour Party conference, the well-grounded assumption was that Harold

Wilson would still have preferred Roy Jenkins to any alternative candidate for the Deputy Leadership. But times and assumptions change, brothers.

Some of the Leader's most compliant aides have been padding the bars and lobbies of Westminster this week assiduously pressing the cause of Roy Woodhouse Benn. The Left, in particular, have been reminded that although their hearts belong to Michael Foot, Wedgie is the man who can command enough support from all sections of the parliamentary party to unseat the apostate.

● TOO GOOD to miss (1): Labour old soldier to rumbled Whip late on Thursday night: "Still counting heads then?" Rumbled Whip: "Before or after they roll?"

● TOO GOOD to miss (2): Willie Hamilton (Lab, West Fife) described H. Wilson's attitude to the Market as "cotton interrupted." Voice from the Tory backbenches: "Withdraw, withdraw."

### Keep going

INTO EUROPE with the "Keep Britain Out" brigade. The resounding Commons vote has catapulted Christopher Frere-Smith, the campaign's organiser, on a rapid Continental tour. He is fitting round the capitals of the Six, warning opinion-makers that

### Way out

ED BERMAN'S Ambiance Theatre, the most sublimous of London's itinerant fringe companies, never does anything by half. Anyone can stage a play about Vietnam,

drugs, and the Weathermen. Ambiance will settle for no fewer than three, under the collective title of "High in Vietnam, Hot Damn," by a young playwright, Bernard Pomerance. And having contracted to put them on at next week's Central London Polytechnic festival, Berman has to uncover at least one real-life Vietnamese actor for his cast. Tran-Cong Danh was born in France, but went home to Vietnam. He was expelled from Saigon, the last time in 1966. Two years on, he was expelled from France for revolutionary activities. He is a student now at the Central London Poly (Regent Street and points north). Says he expects to be expelled any time.

### Less majesty

BURIED AWAY on page 118 of the Grosvenor Estate's vast new "Strategy for Belgravia and Mayfair" is a provocative thought, calculated to strike a chill in the heart of every loyal Londoner.

"There will be few opportunities," say the architects, Chapman Taylor Partners, "to change the Grosvenor Place frontage for many years, but at the same time in the future it is possible that Buckingham Palace may be vacated by the Monarch and the gardens opened to the public. Such an eventuality... would

### Blue print

THE CONSERVATIVES are opening their archives, dating back to Disraeli, to scholars. Central Office records have been sifted jointly by the Tories and the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the far from Conservative London School of Economics.

Among the papers are those of the National Union, some as early as 1867, and the reports and memoranda on party reorganisation since 1911. The Tories are imposing a 20-year rule. Scholars will have to wait for records later than 1951. Still, it gives them a 10-year start on Cabinet papers.

## Fight cancer with a will

When awing up your will, please remember the vital work being done by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund which is fighting all form of cancer, including leukaemia, in its own laboratories. It has no official grants and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

**Form of Bequest**

I hereby bequeath the sum of pounds/s of duty to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX for the purpose of scientific research, and I direct that the receipt of the Honorary Treasurer or Secretary shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

Please see for further information to: The Secretary, Imperial Cancer Research Fund (Dept. 27), P.O. Box 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN  
President: The Honourable Angus Ogilvy

**IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND**











# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2  
 Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## Allied decides not to bid for THF—yet And not one penny more...

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Allied Breweries has faced up to realities and publicly withdrawn its takeover approach to Trust Houses Forte. The decision, announced late yesterday, does not mean that Allied has precluded another and more forceful approach at some later time: if not for this reason alone, there is no room for complacency among the THF directors.

The first tangible sign that Allied would be forced to withdraw its takeover offer came last Tuesday when Lord Cromer, THF's chairman, turned down Allied's request for exploratory talks. When the second request was turned down, officially yesterday morning, Allied had the simple option of pitching terms in the dark to a hostile board—or withdrawing.

After a meeting with its advisers, M. N. Rothschild, Allied issued a statement which read in part: "Allied have noted with regret that the board of THF do not believe that there is any purpose in discussions between the two companies."

"Allied's willingness to open negotiations remains the same as it was at the time of their original approach but Allied do not consider it would be in the interests of their shareholders at the present time to make specific proposals directly to the THF shareholders."

Thus the inference that Allied is keeping the situation under close review is thinly veiled. It will await the annual report, due in February, and in the meantime attempt to unravel the complexities of THF's accounting system and do its own forward projections—all material which would have been made available by THF and its advisers had the board been more receptive.

Allied clearly hopes that the main obstacle facing its recent approach—the reluctance of Sir Charles Forte to quit his commercial career plus the unwillingness of all THF directors to solve their bitter differences by selling out—could soon be less of a problem.

The onus is now on the THF board to justify the rejection of the approach by producing profits better than those to date or in prospect for 1971.

They have been united, after a fashion, in rejecting Allied but they face a difficult business situation even if personal differences are now sunk with the forceful aid of Lord Roberts. After the THF annual report early next year, Lord Crowther

will have to decide whether or not he will allow Sir Charles Forte to become chairman as was intended when the merger went through. The "intention" was for Sir Charles to take over in May and if this intent does not materialise into fact, the boxing gloves will reappear in no gentlemanly fashion.

A renewed dispute between the two factions, particularly after shareholders have been presented with the 1971 profit performance, would give Allied its chance. The task would remain difficult: THF has 60,000 shareholders and not a large institutional holding for a company its size. But at least Allied would be well prepared, and THF could no longer reasonably hide under the privileged cloak of the Trust Houses Council votes.

Meanwhile, the Allied decision has taken its toll on speculators. After falling ahead of the announcement yesterday, THF shares crashed a further 15p to 130p in after-hour dealings and they are now only marginally above the level they stood at when Allied announced its approach.

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

SWALLOWING hard, Tarmac has raised its offer for Limmer Holdings to 70p per share valuing the whole company at £9 millions. Only four weeks ago Tarmac bid and tried to justify an offer just 32p per Limmer share.

After the new offer was announced last night Mr Victor Matthews, managing director of Trafalgar House, said that his group would withdraw its 60p per share bid for Limmer reported last Wednesday. The value of Limmer, he said, did not justify a bid worth over £9 millions.

Trafalgar will, however, make a handsome profit on the 1.1 million Limmer shares it owns, he added.

There were no Tarmac directors available last night

to explain the group's apparent volte-face but a spokesman for its merchant banker, Robert Fleming, said that Tarmac's first offer was primarily a "sighter".

"We were trying to flush out information from Limmer as to the true value of its shares," he said.

There was no reaction from the board of Limmer itself last night but since it was happy to agree to the 60p share bid from Trafalgar it should be more than ready to accept Tarmac's higher offer.

Profits of Limmer were as high as £1.5 millions five years ago but since then earnings have slumped and the group reported a £594,000 loss last year.

This year it is widely expected that Limmer will make a further loss but Robert Fleming said last night that should Tarmac's offer be successful Limmer's results would not be consolidated in the Tarmac 1971 accounts.

This means that any losses made by Limmer would be written off its own reserves and not affect Tarmac's earnings. The merchant banker added that Limmer was expected to make "a reasonable surplus" in 1972.

Terms of Tarmac's new offer are 20p nominal for Tarmac's 8% per cent convertible unsecured loan stock plus 41p in cash for every 25p ordinary stock unit in Limmer.

Pirelli loss: Italy treads carefully

THERE WERE red faces at the Pirelli headquarters in Milan yesterday on account of the British press reports of the Dunlop results. The Dunlop statement, as Pirelli expected, contained no details of the Pirelli loss, which has not yet been admitted or published here: but British press reports did.

Italian press reports of the Dunlop figures, oddly enough, contained no mention of the Pirelli loss. It is normal for Italian financial journalists to go to great pains not to offend the country's major corporations.

In spite of this, the state of Pirelli's operations was widely discussed in the Milan financial community. The useful conclusion: that after this embarrassing start, it would be hard for any other Italian company to find a partner for an international merger.

£9M bid by S. Walker

The takeover bid by Slater Walker Securities for Blackburn Assurance first indicated three weeks ago has materialised with the full value of the Blackburn at £9 millions.

Terms which have been recommended by the board of Blackburn are £11 nominal of new unsecured loan stock in Slater Walker for each £1 stock unit of Blackburn.

Full details of the new loan stock will be announced in the official statement but the offer will be underwritten for cash at £10.75 for each Blackburn stock unit.

Blackburn, which is based in Liverpool, was established in 1839 and at the last count had life assurance funds of £17.3 millions.

## Inchcape shares strong after payout forecast

The shares of Inchcape, the rapidly expanding international trading group, were a strong market yesterday following the news of a one-for-three scrip issue and a forecast of a one-third increase in the dividend.

Giving the news at the annual meeting, chairman Lord Inchcape said that revised forecasts reinforced the earlier impression of "very satisfactory" results from the current year's operations.

The board plans a dividend of 12p a share on the enlarged capital—an effective increase of 4p a share.

It was also announced yesterday that Mr H. P. Foxon, Mr K. Gould, Mr Michael Parsons and Mr J. W. Ritchie will join the board on November 1. Mr Foxon, Mr Gould and Mr Michael will continue to serve overseas as the senior group executive in Hongkong, Singapore/Malaysia and Australia respectively.

Mr Ritchie, who recently retired from East Africa will shortly be joining the London office in an executive capacity.

## Oil companies reject Libya's £30M demand

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The international oil companies have decided to reject Libya's £30 millions demand for a 3.5 per cent rise in revenues to compensate for currency realignment. This emerged yesterday following a secret meeting of the oil companies in New York and could set the scene for fresh confrontation between Libya and the oil industry.

It also emerged yesterday that the Nigerian Government has negotiated a 51 per cent stake in the Nigerian exploration activities of Occidental Petroleum.

America and is pressing Shell-BP for a majority stake in Nigeria Petroleum Refinery Company, which runs the 55,000-barrel-a-day refinery at Port Harcourt.

The Nigerian Government has a 50 per cent stake at present but is anxious to increase this for political reasons.

Oil industry pundits took the Nigerian developments calmly yesterday. They pointed out that the assumption of a majority stake in the refinery by the Federal Government did not mean that the oil companies would lose effective control and that although Occidental had broken new ground by agreeing to take a minority role, the applied to new exploration activities and not existing oil concessions where the bulk of the "participation" proposals by the producing countries are aimed.

Nevertheless the acceptance of only a 30 per cent interest in exploration by Occidental, which was the first company to do a deal with Libya last year, could prove a turning-point in its own right. It will reduce the bargaining power of other

companies who have been resisting such demands. Fears in the industry that Occidental, which is almost completely dependent on Libya for its oil supplies, might be forced to yield to Libya's demands for increased revenue ended yesterday with reports that Occidental had made alternative supply arrangements with other oil companies for a supply of crude in the event of a break down with Libya.

That oil companies take a view that while Libya has case for compensation revenue losses as a result of effective devaluation of the dollar, they reject the unilateral way the country has realised the value of its currency, which takes effect in November.

It is too soon to say what the scene is set for a summit of oil supplies. The two sides may not be as far apart as it seems since the companies ceded the principle but not the amount of compensation.

Also stocks of oil are much higher than a year ago when tight supply situation and threat of winter disruptions: Libya is in a strong bargaining position.

## Recession hits Hyman

By BRIAN WHITE

Mr Joe Hyman, formerly the dominant figure in the Vivella group, has run into trouble in his attempt to build up a new power base in the textile industry.

John Crowther and Sons (Millsbridge), the Huddersfield textile group which Hyman took over earlier this year, has been badly hit by the current textile industry recession. At the Huddersfield plant, 150 workers have been laid off, while the bulk of the remainder are working a three- or four-day week.

This extensive short-time working has been introduced even though the company's factory in Cumberland, which employed 300 workers, is in the process of being closed. According to the company, the Cumberland closure was a rationalisation of activities and is not connected with the slump in the trade. Machinery from Cumberland is being moved to Huddersfield.

The sharp drop in order books experienced by John Crowther is common to the trade as a whole. "I don't think we're any worse than the others. In fact, we're slightly better," a spokesman commented.

The company is a leading manufacturer of cloth for women's, clothes and not only has to contend with the difficulties of the general textile recession but also the vagaries of fashion. As no new style has caught the popular imagination, women are tending to make do with last year's garments much to the discomfort of the mills.

None of this will be much consolation to the workers affected or Mr Hyman who was believed to be planning to use John Crowther as the nucleus for a new grouping in the wool textile industry.

But while the poor trading conditions are undoubtedly frustrating, Mr Hyman is no stranger to textile recessions.

A spokesman for his company commented: "We've seen these sort of recessions before. We don't like them but it's part and parcel of the industry and we have to learn to live with them."

At this stage, the board looks for a profit less than £200,000 for the year, which, however, would be subject to an additional charge of the order of (which is not allowable a dividend from a revaluation of the company's land affected upon the offer being unconditional).

FORWARD RATES

New York to London 2.50-2.55, London to New York 2.55-2.60, Australia to London 2.60-2.65, London to Australia 2.65-2.70, Hong Kong to London 2.70-2.75, London to Hong Kong 2.75-2.80, India to London 2.80-2.85, London to India 2.85-2.90, Japan to London 2.90-2.95, London to Japan 2.95-3.00, South Africa to London 3.00-3.05, London to South Africa 3.05-3.10, Canada to London 3.10-3.15, London to Canada 3.15-3.20, Mexico to London 3.20-3.25, London to Mexico 3.25-3.30, Brazil to London 3.30-3.35, London to Brazil 3.35-3.40, Argentina to London 3.40-3.45, London to Argentina 3.45-3.50, Chile to London 3.50-3.55, London to Chile 3.55-3.60, Peru to London 3.60-3.65, London to Peru 3.65-3.70, Colombia to London 3.70-3.75, London to Colombia 3.75-3.80, Venezuela to London 3.80-3.85, London to Venezuela 3.85-3.90, Ecuador to London 3.90-3.95, London to Ecuador 3.95-4.00, Bolivia to London 4.00-4.05, London to Bolivia 4.05-4.10, Paraguay to London 4.10-4.15, London to Paraguay 4.15-4.20, Uruguay to London 4.20-4.25, London to Uruguay 4.25-4.30, Cuba to London 4.30-4.35, London to Cuba 4.35-4.40, Haiti to London 4.40-4.45, London to Haiti 4.45-4.50, Santo Domingo to London 4.50-4.55, London to Santo Domingo 4.55-4.60, Dominican Republic to London 4.60-4.65, London to Dominican Republic 4.65-4.70, Puerto Rico to London 4.70-4.75, London to Puerto Rico 4.75-4.80, Barbados to London 4.80-4.85, London to Barbados 4.85-4.90, Trinidad to London 4.90-4.95, London to Trinidad 4.95-5.00, Guyana to London 5.00-5.05, London to Guyana 5.05-5.10, Suriname to London 5.10-5.15, London to Suriname 5.15-5.20, Guayana Francesa to London 5.20-5.25, London to Guayana Francesa 5.25-5.30, Guayana Britanica to London 5.30-5.35, London to Guayana Britanica 5.35-5.40, Guayana Francesa to London 5.40-5.45, London to Guayana Francesa 5.45-5.50, Guayana Britanica to London 5.50-5.55, London to Guayana Britanica 5.55-5.60, Guayana Francesa to London 5.60-5.65, London to Guayana Francesa 5.65-5.70, Guayana Britanica to London 5.70-5.75, London to Guayana Britanica 5.75-5.80, Guayana Francesa to London 5.80-5.85, London to Guayana Francesa 5.85-5.90, Guayana Britanica to London 5.90-5.95, London to Guayana Britanica 5.95-6.00, Guayana Francesa to London 6.00-6.05, London to Guayana Francesa 6.05-6.10, Guayana Britanica to London 6.10-6.15, London to Guayana Britanica 6.15-6.20, Guayana Francesa to London 6.20-6.25, London to Guayana Francesa 6.25-6.30, Guayana Britanica to London 6.30-6.35, London to Guayana Britanica 6.35-6.40, Guayana Francesa to London 6.40-6.45, London to Guayana Francesa 6.45-6.50, Guayana Britanica to London 6.50-6.55, London to Guayana Britanica 6.55-6.60, Guayana Francesa to London 6.60-6.65, London to Guayana Francesa 6.65-6.70, Guayana Britanica to London 6.70-6.75, London to Guayana Britanica 6.75-6.80, Guayana Francesa to London 6.80-6.85, London to Guayana Francesa 6.85-6.90, Guayana Britanica to London 6.90-6.95, London to Guayana Britanica 6.95-7.00, Guayana Francesa to London 7.00-7.05, London to Guayana Francesa 7.05-7.10, Guayana Britanica to London 7.10-7.15, London to Guayana Britanica 7.15-7.20, Guayana Francesa to London 7.20-7.25, London to Guayana Francesa 7.25-7.30, Guayana Britanica to London 7.30-7.35, London to Guayana Britanica 7.35-7.40, Guayana Francesa to London 7.40-7.45, London to Guayana Francesa 7.45-7.50, Guayana Britanica to London 7.50-7.55, London to Guayana Britanica 7.55-7.60, Guayana Francesa to London 7.60-7.65, London to Guayana Francesa 7.65-7.70, Guayana Britanica to London 7.70-7.75, London to Guayana Britanica 7.75-7.80, Guayana Francesa to London 7.80-7.85, London to Guayana Francesa 7.85-7.90, Guayana Britanica to London 7.90-7.95, London to Guayana Britanica 7.95-8.00, Guayana Francesa to London 8.00-8.05, London to Guayana Francesa 8.05-8.10, Guayana Britanica to London 8.10-8.15, London to Guayana Britanica 8.15-8.20, Guayana Francesa to London 8.20-8.25, London to Guayana Francesa 8.25-8.30, Guayana Britanica to London 8.30-8.35, London to Guayana Britanica 8.35-8.40, Guayana Francesa to London 8.40-8.45, London to Guayana Francesa 8.45-8.50, Guayana Britanica to London 8.50-8.55, London to Guayana Britanica 8.55-8.60, Guayana Francesa to London 8.60-8.65, London to Guayana Francesa 8.65-8.70, Guayana Britanica to London 8.70-8.75, London to Guayana Britanica 8.75-8.80, Guayana Francesa to London 8.80-8.85, London to Guayana Francesa 8.85-8.90, Guayana Britanica to London 8.90-8.95, London to Guayana Britanica 8.95-9.00, Guayana Francesa to London 9.00-9.05, London to Guayana Francesa 9.05-9.10, Guayana Britanica to London 9.10-9.15, London to Guayana Britanica 9.15-9.20, Guayana Francesa to London 9.20-9.25, London to Guayana Francesa 9.25-9.30, Guayana Britanica to London 9.30-9.35, London to Guayana Britanica 9.35-9.40, Guayana Francesa to London 9.40-9.45, London to Guayana Francesa 9.45-9.50, Guayana Britanica to London 9.50-9.55, London to Guayana Britanica 9.55-9.60, Guayana Francesa to London 9.60-9.65, London to Guayana Francesa 9.65-9.70, Guayana Britanica to London 9.70-9.75, London to Guayana Britanica 9.75-9.80, Guayana Francesa to London 9.80-9.85, London to Guayana Francesa 9.85-9.90, Guayana Britanica to London 9.90-9.95, London to Guayana Britanica 9.95-10.00, Guayana Francesa to London 10.00-10.05, London to Guayana Francesa 10.05-10.10, Guayana Britanica to London 10.10-10.15, London to Guayana Britanica 10.15-10.20, Guayana Francesa to London 10.20-10.25, London to Guayana Francesa 10.25-10.30, Guayana Britanica to London 10.30-10.35, London to Guayana Britanica 10.35-10.40, Guayana Francesa to London 10.40-10.45, London to Guayana Francesa 10.45-10.50, Guayana Britanica to London 10.50-10.55, London to Guayana Britanica 10.55-10.60, Guayana Francesa to London 10.60-10.65, London to Guayana Francesa 10.65-10.70, Guayana Britanica to London 10.70-10.75, London to Guayana Britanica 10.75-10.80, Guayana Francesa to London 10.80-10.85, London to Guayana Francesa 10.85-10.90, Guayana Britanica to London 10.90-10.95, London to Guayana Britanica 10.95-11.00, Guayana Francesa to London 11.00-11.05, London to Guayana Francesa 11.05-11.10, Guayana Britanica to London 11.10-11.15, London to Guayana Britanica 11.15-11.20, Guayana Francesa to London 11.20-11.25, London to Guayana Francesa 11.25-11.30, Guayana Britanica to London 11.30-11.35, London to Guayana Britanica 11.35-11.40, Guayana Francesa to London 11.40-11.45, London to Guayana Francesa 11.45-11.50, Guayana Britanica to London 11.50-11.55, London to Guayana Britanica 11.55-11.60, Guayana Francesa to London 11.60-11.65, London to Guayana Francesa 11.65-11.70, Guayana Britanica to London 11.70-11.75, London to Guayana Britanica 11.75-11.80, Guayana Francesa to London 11.80-11.85, London to Guayana Francesa 11.85-11.90, Guayana Britanica to London 11.90-11.95, London to Guayana Britanica 11.95-12.00, Guayana Francesa to London 12.00-12.05, London to Guayana Francesa 12.05-12.10, Guayana Britanica to London 12.10-12.15, London to Guayana Britanica 12.15-12.20, Guayana Francesa to London 12.20-12.25, London to Guayana Francesa 12.25-12.30, Guayana Britanica to London 12.30-12.35, London to Guayana Britanica 12.35-12.40, Guayana Francesa to London 12.40-12.45, London to Guayana Francesa 12.45-12.50, Guayana Britanica to London 12.50-12.55, London to Guayana Britanica 12.55-12.60, Guayana Francesa to London 12.60-12.65, London to Guayana Francesa 12.65-12.70, Guayana Britanica to London 12.70-12.75, London to Guayana Britanica 12.75-12.80, Guayana Francesa to London 12.80-12.85, London to Guayana Francesa 12.85-12.90, Guayana Britanica to London 12.90-12.95, London to Guayana Britanica 12.95-13.00, Guayana Francesa to London 13.00-13.05, London to Guayana Francesa 13.05-13.10, Guayana Britanica to London 13.10-13.15, London to Guayana Britanica 13.15-13.20, Guayana Francesa to London 13.20-13.25, London to Guayana Francesa 13.25-13.30, Guayana Britanica to London 13.30-13.35, London to Guayana Britanica 13.35-13.40, Guayana Francesa to London 13.40-13.45, London to Guayana Francesa 13.45-13.50, Guayana Britanica to London 13.50-13.55, London to Guayana Britanica 13.55-13.60, Guayana Francesa to London 13.60-13.65, London to Guayana Francesa 13.65-13.70, Guayana Britanica to London 13.70-13.75, London to Guayana Britanica 13.75-13.80, Guayana Francesa to London 13.80-13.85, London to Guayana Francesa 13.85-13.90, Guayana Britanica to London 13.90-13.95, London to Guayana Britanica 13.95-14.00, Guayana Francesa to London 14.00-14.05, London to Guayana Francesa 14.05-14.10, Guayana Britanica to London 14.10-14.15, London to Guayana Britanica 14.15-14.20, Guayana Francesa to London 14.20-14.25, London to Guayana Francesa 14.25-14.30, Guayana Britanica to London 14.30-14.35, London to Guayana Britanica 14.35-14.40, Guayana Francesa to London 14.40-14.45, London to Guayana Francesa 14.45-14.50, Guayana Britanica to London 14.50-14.55, London to Guayana Britanica 14.55-14.60, Guayana Francesa to London 14.60-14.65, London to Guayana Francesa 14.65-14.70, Guayana Britanica to London 14.70-14.75, London to Guayana Britanica 14.75-14.80, Guayana Francesa to London 14.80-14.85, London to Guayana Francesa 14.85-14.90, Guayana Britanica to London 14.90-14.95, London to Guayana Britanica 14.95-15.00, Guayana Francesa to London 15.00-15.05, London to Guayana Francesa 15.05-15.10, Guayana Britanica to London 15.10-15.15, London to Guayana Britanica 15.15-15.20, Guayana Francesa to London 15.20-15.25, London to Guayana Francesa 15.25-15.30, Guayana Britanica to London 15.30-15.35, London to Guayana Britanica 15.35-15.40, Guayana Francesa to London 15.40-15.45, London to Guayana Francesa 15.45-15.50, Guayana Britanica to London 15.50-15.55, London to Guayana Britanica 15.55-15.60, Guayana Francesa to London 15.60-15.65, London to Guayana Francesa 15.65-15.70, Guayana Britanica to London 15.70-15.75, London to Guayana Britanica 15.75-15.80, Guayana Francesa to London 15.80-15.85, London to Guayana Francesa 15.85-15.90, Guayana Britanica to London 15.90-15.95, London to Guayana Britanica 15.95-16.00, Guayana Francesa to London 16.00-16.05, London to Guayana Francesa 16.05-16.10, Guayana Britanica to London 16.10-16.15, London to Guayana Britanica 16.15-16.20, Guayana Francesa to London 16.20-16.25, London to Guayana Francesa 16.25-16.30, Guayana Britanica to London 16.30-16.35, London to Guayana Britanica 16.35-16.40, Guayana Francesa to London 16.40-16.45, London to Guayana Francesa 16.45-16.50, Guayana Britanica to London 16.50-16.55, London to Guayana Britanica 16.55-16.60, Guayana Francesa to London 16.60-16.65, London to Guayana Francesa 16.65-16.70, Guayana Britanica to London 16.70-16.75, London to Guayana Britanica 16.75-16.80, Guayana Francesa to London 16.80-16.85, London to Guayana Francesa 16.85-16.90, Guayana Britanica to London 16.90-16.95, London to Guayana Britanica 16.95-17.00, Guayana Francesa to London 17.00-17.05, London to Guayana Francesa 17.05-17.10, Guayana Britanica to London 17.10-17.15, London to Guayana Britanica 17.15-17.20, Guayana Francesa to London 17.20-17.25, London to Guayana Francesa 17.25-17.30, Guayana Britanica to London 17.30-17.35, London to Guayana Britanica 17.35-17.40, Guayana Francesa to London 17.40-17.45, London to Guayana Francesa 17.45-17.50, Guayana Britanica to London 17.50-17.55, London to Guayana Britanica 17.55-17.60, Guayana Francesa to London 17.60-17.65, London to Guayana Francesa 17.65-17.70, Guayana Britanica to London 17.70-17.75, London to Guayana Britanica 17.75-17.80, Guayana Francesa to London 17.80-17.85, London to Guayana Francesa 17.85-17.90, Guayana Britanica to London 17.90-17.95, London to Guayana Britanica 17.95-18.00, Guayana Francesa to London 18.00-18.05, London to Guayana Francesa 18.05-18.10, Guayana Britanica to London 18.10-18.15, London to Guayana Britanica 18.15-18.20, Guayana Francesa to London 18.20-18.25, London to Guayana Francesa 18.25-18.30, Guayana Britanica to London 18.30-18.35, London to Guayana Britanica 18.35-18.40, Guayana Francesa to London 18.40-18.45, London to Guayana Francesa 18.45-18.50, Guayana Britanica to London 18.50-18.55, London to Guayana Britanica 18.55-18.60, Guayana Francesa to London 18.60-18.65, London to Guayana Francesa 18.65-18.70, Guayana Britanica to London 18.70-18.75, London to Guayana Britanica 18.75-18.80, Guayana Francesa to London 18.80-18.85, London to Guayana Francesa 18.85-18.90, Guayana Britanica to London 18.90-18.95, London to Guayana Britanica 18.95-19.00, Guayana Francesa to London 19.00-19.05, London to Guayana Francesa 19.05-19.10, Guayana Britanica to London 19.10-19.15, London to Guayana Britanica 19.15-19.20, Guayana Francesa to London 19.20-19.25, London to Guayana Francesa 19.25-19.30, Guayana Britanica to London 19.30-19.35, London to Guayana Britanica 19.35-19.40, Guayana Francesa to London 19.40-19.45, London to Guayana Francesa 19.45-19.50, Guayana Britanica to London 19.50-19.55, London to Guayana Britanica 19.55-19.60, Guayana Francesa to London 19.60-19.65, London to Guayana Francesa 19.65-19.70, Guayana Britanica to London 19.70-19.75, London to Guayana Britanica 19.75-19.80, Guayana Francesa to London 19.80-19.85, London to Guayana Francesa 19.85-19.90, Guayana Britanica to London 19.90-19.95, London to Guayana Britanica 19.95-20.00, Guayana Francesa to London 20.00-20.05, London to Guayana Francesa 20.05-20.10, Guayana Britanica to London 20.10-20.15, London to Guayana Britanica 20.15-20.20, Guayana Francesa to London 20.20-20.25, London to Guayana Francesa 20.25-20.30, Guayana Britanica to London 20.30-20.35, London to Guayana Britanica 20.35-20.40, Guayana Francesa to London 20.40-20.45, London to Guayana Francesa 20.45-20.50, Guayana Britanica to London 20.50-20.55, London to Guayana Britanica 20.55-20.60, Guayana Francesa to London 20.60-20.65, London to Guayana Francesa 20.65-20.70, Guayana Britanica to London 20.70-20.75, London to Guayana Britanica 20.75-20.80, Guayana Francesa to London 20.80-20.85, London to Guayana Francesa 20.85-20.90, Guayana Britanica to London 20.90-20.95, London to Guayana Britanica 20.95-21.00, Guayana Francesa to London 21.00-21.05, London to Guayana Francesa 21.05-21.10, Guayana Britanica to London 21.10-21.15, London to Guayana Britanica 21.15-21.20, Guayana Francesa to London 21.20-21.25, London to Guayana Francesa 21.25-21.30, Guayana Britanica to London 21.30-21.35, London to Guayana Britanica 21.35-21.40, Guayana Francesa to London 21.40-21.45, London to Guayana Francesa 21.45-21.50, Guayana Britanica to London 21.50-21.55, London to Guayana Britanica 21.55-21.60, Guayana Francesa to London 21.60-2



## Family finance

# A fat lot of good for big businessmen

By TOM TICKELL



**PENSE ACCOUNT** lunches, support everywhere, and a fat lot of good for big businessmen. But now they are penitently anxious to get it again.

The number of gyms for men has soared and health is still one of Britain's growth industries. But the idea for the top heavy businessmen is to take a course in slimming which makes some allowance for the sort of life he leads. It is tough, but probably less so than the usual agony.

The first in the field is Dietex. It is run by Mr Alan Frewster, a man who has been a success story for many years. He will lose a stone in weight, he really follows the instructions. There are the bans on sugar, alcohol, potatoes but none of the usual course in tortures that men do not cheat.

According to Mr Frewster, men often do—and he means the diet for the consequences. So there is no need to make the scales out to lunch, make sure that you have three and not four ounces of meat on your plate. All that will be well if you are really trying an effort.

What is wrong with well-fed girth? Well, it is all the balance of payments. Mr Frewster, intake is the same as energy is exports. The calories which turn to the same as a permanent it, and the trouble is all by dietary—presumably and—Inflation. Like most war Chancellors, Mr Frewster believes that the road to success needs sacrifice and that in imports. Though it is necessary if we permanently to reduce the lard of eating.

A trouble about economic policy at the moment is that it cannot keep up with the massive inflation. With massive inflation an embarrassing large surplus of payments surplus, it is difficult to see how any phors for slimming economic and businessmen can sense.

The course lasts five weeks, though you can have one blow-out weekend and even have a drink with it. Otherwise you have to be strong and follow the instructions—exactly. The men who think that they can in gently, postponing rigours of the first week later will fail.

What normally happens is the difficulties are pushed over and further into the future and the effort is wasted, according to Mr Frewster. He dislikes the over-assertive, where semi-starvation for a week and then breaks into blood-mindedness or into the joys of over-eating.

With week in the course has theme and Dietexercise heavily on boosting morbid willpower. For the first

seven days, the only way to avoid the snares of the cake, the cream and the pastry is to build up—and keep firmly fixed—the mental picture of your self as you desire to be. Like and slim, having an ease of bodily movement with good looks returned to you. Erect in posture, bristling with confidence and radiating health and vitality.

By repeating to yourself: "I can lose weight and I will lose weight" just before sleep, as you wake up, and at the moment when gluttony tempts you, you can get your conscious and sub-conscious minds united to make the big effort, Mr Frewster says.

After your first week, the real problems set in. After all, steamed cod—low in carbohydrates but rich in protein—may seem less attractive as the first enthusiasm wanes and the satisfaction of losing a stone in six weeks looks very abstract when compared to the delights of steak and kidney pie here and now.

The big theme is determination, naturally enough, and if the pressure to break the rules becomes too heavy, you can always ring Dietexercise—where Mr Frewster will kindly but determinedly put you off your food.

The businessman has to be like the Boy Scout—smiling and whistling under all difficulties—and just hope the family can survive his irritability. Even the exercises get worse, but if you manage to survive you should have lost 6lb. in the fortnight.

With week three the pressure comes off a bit, for it is an interlude between the two roughest sections of the course. You will be looking drawn and probably feeling fairly rough according to the textbook—but in a good cause. Sugar comes back—though very sparingly—and non-slimmers will be pleased to learn that the executive is asked not to describe his inner struggles, as he overcomes the temptations as well as a large inflow of long-term foreign capital.

The announcement attributed the record figure to increases in exports and sagging imports as well as a large inflow of long-term foreign capital. Japan's surplus was \$105 millions in September, a sharp fall from August's surplus of \$135 millions.

September exports were \$830 millions, up 22 per cent from a year earlier. Imports totalled \$485 millions, down 6 per cent from September 1970.

Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of September stood at \$5,366 millions.

The previous high for half year ended September was \$546 millions in the latter half of fiscal 1970.

The announcement attributed the record figure to increases in exports and sagging imports as well as a large inflow of long-term foreign capital.

Japan's surplus was \$105 millions in September, a sharp fall from August's surplus of \$135 millions.

September exports were \$830 millions, up 22 per cent from a year earlier. Imports totalled \$485 millions, down 6 per cent from September 1970.

Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of September stood at \$5,366 millions.

The previous high for half year ended September was \$546 millions in the latter half of fiscal 1970.

REVOLUTIONS have a knack of going full circle. So the more cynical observers of the life assurance market will be saying that Slater Walker Insurance's new range of life policies are a good example of a revolution leaving things just as they were at the beginning.

At first sight the claim makes sense. The firm's long awaited assault on the life assurance/savings market is to be launched with a range of what look like conventional with-profits endowment policies. But the revolution is less of an illusion than it might appear.

Looking at those big redbrick offices, staffed (according to the folklore) by worthy and level clerks, but in reality by platoons of teenage girls, you might think that life assurance is an industry which finds change an effort, never mind revolution. But in the past decade at least one revolution has taken place. It was sparked off by the unit trust industry, which began to link its savings schemes to life assurance in order to sell them through door-to-door agents. The change was accompanied by discreet propaganda pointing out the life assurance firm's, not of conservatism, were not really giving their present generation of policyholders a fair share of the investment cake.

Unit linked — then property linked — life assurance quickly became the fastest growing part of the life assurance market as literally thousands of door-to-door agents tramped the city streets, and massive sums were spent on advertising.

In response to the competition the traditional life assurance firms began to dole out more of their past profits (some even launched their own unit linked schemes) in order to give a more competitive level of benefits.

With week five triumph is only just seven days away—and then the real slog is over. But there are even some businessmen who are not satisfied and still look at themselves a little too horrifyingly. But for them, there is always the chance of returning to week three and proceeding through the second half again.

The important thing is to ensure that you do not go back to your evil days of gin and tonic before lunch, potatoes and peas with it, and sugar and cream in your coffee. No one is going to be able to alter the pattern of business lunches, but at the end of the course you can increase your calorie intake from 1,400 to 2,500 a day.

That only allows a few indulgences, but by the end of the course, Slater Walker will be so pleased with your new prime-line shape that you will not want to over-eat—you will be accustomed to avoiding gluttony. He foresees a permanent change in reactions to food.

How did the course originate? It is all the result of Mr Frewster's own attempt to slim, so he says. He has no real training and his title of "consultant in physical therapy" is not a qualification but a description of what he does. The diets themselves are fairly standard and so are the exercises—the slimming business there cannot be much variation in what you recommend. You steer clear of carbohydrates and fats, and ensure that proteins—and vitamins—remain. But still, there is always the comforting voice at the end of a telephone if the pressure to slanti gorging becomes too strong.

If you are feeling fat and guilty to take a correspondence course in slimming—Dietexercise, costing £15.75—could be your answer.

Slater Walker Insurance's new range of life policies are a good example of a revolution leaving things just as they were at the beginning.

At first sight the claim makes sense. The firm's long awaited assault on the life assurance/savings market is to be launched with a range of what look like conventional with-profits endowment policies. But the revolution is less of an illusion than it might appear.

Looking at those big redbrick offices, staffed (according to the folklore) by worthy and level clerks, but in reality by platoons of teenage girls, you might think that life assurance is an industry which finds change an effort, never mind revolution. But in the past decade at least one revolution has taken place.

It was sparked off by the unit trust industry, which began to link its savings schemes to life assurance in order to sell them through door-to-door agents. The change was accompanied by discreet propaganda pointing out the life assurance firm's, not of conservatism, were not really giving their present generation of policyholders a fair share of the investment cake.

Unit linked — then property linked — life assurance quickly became the fastest growing part of the life assurance market as literally thousands of door-to-door agents tramped the city streets, and massive sums were spent on advertising.

In response to the competition the traditional life assurance firms began to dole out more of their past profits (some even launched their own unit linked schemes) in order to give a more competitive level of benefits.

With week five triumph is only just seven days away—and then the real slog is over. But there are even some businessmen who are not satisfied and still look at themselves a little too horrifyingly. But for them, there is always the chance of returning to week three and proceeding through the second half again.

The important thing is to ensure that you do not go back to your evil days of gin and tonic before lunch, potatoes and peas with it, and sugar and cream in your coffee. No one is going to be able to alter the pattern of business lunches, but at the end of the course you can increase your calorie intake from 1,400 to 2,500 a day.

# Revolution that gave the public a turn

By STEWART FLEMING

The second stage of the revolution has been more furtive. The simple, open, unit trust linked life policy, with, for the most part, disclosed and easily identifiable charges, has been adulterated.

Sophisticated managers have married some of the more profitable features of conventional life assurance with the more attractive, and therefore profitable, features of unit linked. They have, with less sophisticated salesmen, once again begun to mystify the life assurance buying public. Concern at some of the more unscrupulous features of the unit has filtered through to high places, and the Government has appointed a committee, the Hilary Scott Committee, to investigate.

**'Misleading'**  
In its evidence to the Scott Committee, the Stock Exchange Council has accused sections of the unit linked industry of "misleading" advertising. And the industry itself has expressed concern about its door-to-door salesmen.

Now, the revolution has been completed. Slater Walker Securities, by reputation one of the shrewdest investment dealing and broking firms in the City, has through its insurance subsidiary launched itself into Ten Year Capital Builder, Guaranteed Security Bond and Guaranteed Savings Plan. Note the use of the word "guaranteed". But if the policies look like conventional life assurance policies, there are differences.

In the first place Slater Walker has disposed of all that complicated life assurance mumbo jumbo about "reversionary" and "terminal" bonuses. You simply get a "dividend" related to the performance of the life fund. A dividend (another good marketing word by the way) paid every year, and based not on the sum assured but on your annual payments—so it reflects how long you have held your policy.

Reputation  
The dividend can vary from year to year as investments in the life fund fluctuate, but once declared its cash value is fixed, even if you surrender the policy early. There are of course the normal surrender penalties, determined actuarially.

In order to sell its policies Slater Walker will of course capitalise on its reputation for shrewd investment management. And judging from the style of its policy it is offering and the guarantees, the firm seems confident that it can do better than the conservative, traditional life offices, even though it does not have the huge historic

do so with traditional life assurance policies (not unit linked ones) and without a commission paid door-to-door sales force.

At one time City rumour had it that Slater Walker would go for the unit linked market. After all Jim Slater, the founder, built this £150 millions group in a decade on the basis of his skill at investing in ordinary shares.

So why has Slater Walker rejected unit linking and what sort of traditional policies will it offer? There are at least two answers to the first question. The Scott Committee itself is a threat to the unit linked industry, and its recommendations when they appear could seriously inhibit its growth if they are translated into restrictive legislation.

Moreover the public which, for the past 12 months has been pouring millions of pounds into life, safe, national savings and building societies, seems to be voting with its feet for security. And against the investment risks associated with life assurance and savings linked to shares. (Slater Walker of course, still has the option to launch unit linked schemes at a later date.)

The three policies the group is offering are the Slater Walker Ten Year Capital Builder, Guaranteed Security Bond and Guaranteed Savings Plan. Note the use of the word "guaranteed". But if the policies look like conventional life assurance policies, there are differences.

In the first place Slater Walker has disposed of all that complicated life assurance mumbo jumbo about "reversionary" and "terminal" bonuses. You simply get a "dividend" related to the performance of the life fund. A dividend (another good marketing word by the way) paid every year, and based not on the sum assured but on your annual payments—so it reflects how long you have held your policy.

Reputation  
The dividend can vary from year to year as investments in the life fund fluctuate, but once declared its cash value is fixed, even if you surrender the policy early. There are of course the normal surrender penalties, determined actuarially.

In order to sell its policies Slater Walker will of course capitalise on its reputation for shrewd investment management. And judging from the style of its policy it is offering and the guarantees, the firm seems confident that it can do better than the conservative, traditional life offices, even though it does not have the huge historic

reserves to back up its marketing plans. Naturally it has a buffer to absorb any unforeseen strain, two in fact. One is the paid up capital of £24 millions, a very high figure for a new company, and a warning to competitors of its determination to grow.

The other is the freedom for the company to take a maximum 20 per cent share of the life fund's annual surplus distribution. (Many of the traditional offices take only 10 per cent of profits.) Since Slater is free to take more — although it may not do so — the new group is in a position to build up its reserves quickly.

It also gives the company an added incentive to make sure that the investments do well, for the company's profits, as well as the policyholders' dividends, come from the same source.

As a life assurance firm founded after 1967 Slater Walker Insurance will be subjected to the stricter Government regulations relating to life assurance. It is, for example, forbidden to make loans, or borrow from its parent company, and has to present quarterly accounts to the Department of Trade and Industry. It has also appointed a well-known firm of outside consultant actuaries, Bacon and Woodrow, to give an objective view.

The Slater Walker Insurance marketing effort could put renewed pressure on the traditional life offices to perk up their selling methods, and so push the evolution of the life assurance industry further. The traditional life offices, with their image of impeccable financial probity, their actuarial skills, strong cash flow and immense historical reserves, are well placed, however, to take arms against the young intruder.

Reputation  
The dividend can vary from year to year as investments in the life fund fluctuate, but once declared its cash value is fixed, even if you surrender the policy early. There are of course the normal surrender penalties, determined actuarially.

In order to sell its policies Slater Walker will of course capitalise on its reputation for shrewd investment management. And judging from the style of its policy it is offering and the guarantees, the firm seems confident that it can do better than the conservative, traditional life offices, even though it does not have the huge historic

reserves to back up its marketing plans. Naturally it has a buffer to absorb any unforeseen strain, two in fact. One is the paid up capital of £24 millions, a very high figure for a new company, and a warning to competitors of its determination to grow.

The other is the freedom for the company to take a maximum 20 per cent share of the life fund's annual surplus distribution. (Many of the traditional offices take only 10 per cent of profits.) Since Slater is free to take more — although it may not do so — the new group is in a position to build up its reserves quickly.

It also gives the company an added incentive to make sure that the investments do well, for the company's profits, as well as the policyholders' dividends, come from the same source.

As a life assurance firm founded after 1967 Slater Walker Insurance will be subjected to the stricter Government regulations relating to life assurance. It is, for example, forbidden to make loans, or borrow from its parent company, and has to present quarterly accounts to the Department of Trade and Industry. It has also appointed a well-known firm of outside consultant actuaries, Bacon and Woodrow, to give an objective view.

The Slater Walker Insurance marketing effort could put renewed pressure on the traditional life offices to perk up their selling methods, and so push the evolution of the life assurance industry further. The traditional life offices, with their image of impeccable financial probity, their actuarial skills, strong cash flow and immense historical reserves, are well placed, however, to take arms against the young intruder.

Reputation  
The dividend can vary from year to year as investments in the life fund fluctuate, but once declared its cash value is fixed, even if you surrender the policy early. There are of course the normal surrender penalties, determined actuarially.

In order to sell its policies Slater Walker will of course capitalise on its reputation for shrewd investment management. And judging from the style of its policy it is offering and the guarantees, the firm seems confident that it can do better than the conservative, traditional life offices, even though it does not have the huge historic

reserves to back up its marketing plans. Naturally it has a buffer to absorb any unforeseen strain, two in fact. One is the paid up capital of £24 millions, a very high figure for a new company, and a warning to competitors of its determination to grow.

The other is the freedom for the company to take a maximum 20 per cent share of the life fund's annual surplus distribution. (Many of the traditional offices take only 10 per cent of profits.) Since Slater is free to take more — although it may not do so — the new group is in a position to build up its reserves quickly.

It also gives the company an added incentive to make sure that the investments do well, for the company's profits, as well as the policyholders' dividends, come from the same source.

As a life assurance firm founded after 1967 Slater Walker Insurance will be subjected to the stricter Government regulations relating to life assurance. It is, for example, forbidden to make loans, or borrow from its parent company, and has to present quarterly accounts to the Department of Trade and Industry. It has also appointed a well-known firm of outside consultant actuaries, Bacon and Woodrow, to give an objective view.

## And now from SLATER WALKER a significant investment breakthrough

# The Guaranteed Security Bond

**How you invest**  
One payment as little as £250 or as much as you like.

**How you participate in profits**  
To avoid your becoming confused by fluctuating unit values and technical terms such as bid and offered prices, Slater Walker Insurance declares an Annual Dividend, the value of which is added to your Bond. The Annual Dividend represents your Bond's share in the profits of the Life Fund and for simplicity, is expressed as a percentage of your investment. It is paid not only on the value of your investment but also on the accumulated value of Dividends already declared. The level of Dividend reflects investment performance and the value of the Annual Dividends is permanently guaranteed once declared.

**Your dividends are free of tax**  
Dividends are free of tax and this means that the equivalent gross return to a standard rate taxpayer, on the following projected rates of Annual Dividend, would be as follows—

Rate of Dividend	Equivalent Gross Return
4%	6.5%
6%	9.8%
8%	13.0%

**No additional charges**  
The cost of life cover and expenses are met out of the Life Fund, and are taken into account before the Dividend is declared.

**How your profits once added cannot be reduced in value**  
Once Annual Dividends have been declared they cannot be subsequently reduced in value or taken away. This means that you cannot lose this valuable gain you have built up in your Bond during good investment years if at the time you choose to cash-in, investment values generally should be at a lower level.

**Your guaranteed Life Cover**  
If you should die while the Bond is still in force, your dependants will receive the Guaranteed Life Cover according to the table below. This Guaranteed Life Cover is always greater than your Bond's accumulated value, and varies according to age at death. Example—

Age at Death	Amount of Cover as % of your Bond's value
30	350%
40	240%
50	140%
60	114%
70	104%
75 or over	101%

The full table appears in the Bond Document.

First came the Equity Bond, then the Property Bond, after that the Guaranteed Interest Bond, followed by the combinations of the various Bonds. Now at last Slater Walker provides the answer that Investors have been seeking, offering this unique combination of features for a single investment of as little as £250—

1. Investment Management by Slater Walker.
2. Absolute security for your capital, which can never fall in value.
3. Annual Dividends which are added to your Bond each year and which can never be reduced in value or taken away.
4. The facility to cash-in your Bond with freedom from all charges at the end of five years.
5. The facility to take the Annual Dividends in cash each year free of income tax, capital gains tax and surtax.
6. Life assurance cover which is guaranteed and is always greater than the value of your investment.
7. Significant advantages to surtax payers.

**How your investment is guaranteed against loss**  
Slater Walker Insurance guarantees that your original invested sum can never fall in value.

**How your capital is invested**  
In the Slater Walker Life Fund. It comprises a balanced spread of investments including Equities, Property and Fixed Interest Securities, selected and managed by Slater Walker's investment experts, who will take full advantage of opportunities for growth, while at the same time paying due regard to the basic elements of security sought by the majority of investors.

**How to invest**  
Simply complete the application and send it with your cheque to Slater Walker Insurance. You will receive an acknowledgment, and subject to acceptance, your Bond will be sent to you when your application has been processed.

To: Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited  
124 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BS Telephone: 01-236 4236 G113010

Full Name (MR/MRS/MISS)  
Address  
Date of Birth  
Occupation  
Amount £ (I enclose a cheque (minimum £250) for this amount payable to Slater Walker Insurance Company Limited.)  
I wish to withdraw my Dividends in cash ☐ or leave my dividends to accumulate ☐ Please tick  
Name and address of your usual doctor (Normally no medical evidence required)  
Details of any consultation with any doctor within last five years (Except minor ailments requiring single consultation only)  
Please state height \_\_\_\_\_ and weight \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

DECLARATION: I wish to invest in the Slater Walker Guaranteed Security Bond and I declare that I am in good health and have the necessary capacity to enter into and complete, I consent to the Company paying me the sum of £250 on my death and I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the Bond and I agree to be bound by them. I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the Bond and I agree to be bound by them. I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the Bond and I agree to be bound by them.

**Enjoy an Annual Income free of all taxation.**  
In accordance with current legislation and Revenue practice, Policyholders are entitled to withdraw the amount of any bonus additions to their Policies without incurring any liabilities for income tax or capital gains tax or for surtax (or its equivalent). As Dividends earned by a Guaranteed Security Bond qualify in this way you may enjoy a completely tax free income by withdrawing your Annual Dividends in cash each year.

There may, in certain circumstances, be a liability to surtax (or its equivalent) when the Bond is finally cashed-in or on death (see note later).

**Cashing the Bond**  
Your Bond is designed as a medium term investment and although it is wise to leave it in force for five years you may cash it in at any time subject to the surrender charges which will be deducted from your original investment. Any dividends added are not reduced and are paid in full.

Complete Years in Force	Percentage Deduction from Original Investment
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5

At the end of five years (on the fifth policy anniversary) you may cash in your Bond and receive the full accumulated value free of all surrender charges and deductions and free from capital gains tax and income tax. You may keep your Bond in force for as long as you wish. On the 10th, 15th, 20th and so on and on the anniversary of your original investment, you will receive a special Extra Dividend of 5% of the accumulated value of all accrued dividends.

On these anniversaries you may cash in your Bond with complete freedom from all surrender charges and deductions (you may, of course, cash-in your policy between these anniversaries subject to a small surrender charge, details of which are contained in the policy document).

**The tax position and advantages to Surtax payers**  
Under current legislation the proceeds of the Guaranteed Security Bonds are completely free of income tax and capital gains tax.

On cashing-in the Bond there may be a liability for surtax (or its equivalent) if at the time your total income, including a proportion of the profit on the Bond (calculated by reference to the number of years for which it has been held), brings you into the higher tax bracket. If you have drawn any of your Annual Dividends in cash the total amount withdrawn would be taken into account in determining whether there is a liability for surtax on cashing-in or on death.

The advantage of this provision is that it enables Bond holders who are surtax payers to defer their liability into the future and enables them to choose the most advantageous point at which to cash their Bond, by which time a reduced income (by virtue of retirement, for instance) could mean that the surtax liability is significantly reduced or removed altogether.

## SLATER WALKER GUARANTEED SECURITY BOND

## Comparing Japanese inflation

Japan may soon overtake us as the fastest-inflating country in the developed world. American prices rose 3.8 per cent between August and September—a bigger monthly rise than any in British history.

Most of the rise was due to price changes in vegetables, but there was a normal element of 1.4 per cent an annual rate of nearly 7 per cent for this one month.

September index was 8.4 per cent higher than a year ago, approaching the recent figures, which are still 9 per cent but now coming rapidly.

Australia, too, inflation is rising, though at nothing like giddy Japanese pace. Latest statistics for the six capital shows a rise of 9 per cent in the cost of living in the September quarter—a seasonally stable one.

It was the biggest rise to date for 15 years, and the 12-month increase 5 per cent.

1624M profit by 192 firms

1624M profit by 192 firms

## First-half surplus hits peak

Japan registered a record balance of payments surplus of £2,540 millions in the first half of the current fiscal year, the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan announced yesterday.

The previous high for half year ended September was £546 millions in the latter half of fiscal 1970.

The announcement attributed the record figure to increases in exports and sagging imports as well as a large inflow of long-term foreign capital.

Japan's surplus was \$105 millions in September, a sharp fall from August's surplus of \$135 millions.

September exports were \$830 millions, up 22 per cent from a year earlier. Imports totalled \$485 millions, down 6 per cent from September 1970.

Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of September stood at \$5,366 millions.

The previous high for half year ended September was \$546 millions in the latter half of fiscal 1970.

## 'Shipowners must have freedom'

To avoid crippling competitive disadvantages British shipowners must be free to have their ships built wherever price, financing terms and delivery dates are best, according to Mr John Kirby of Shell Tankers, who is president of the UK Chamber of Shipping.

Shell confirmed this week that it was negotiating to buy tankers in France, part of its \$500 millions tanker ordering plans around the world.

Mr Kirby, speaking last night to the North of England Shipowners' Association in Newcastle, was also confident that shipping industry prospects would eventually look up, despite the slump which is showing up among other places in the severely depressed tramp market.

He said: "I think I could reasonably argue that, in spite of present conditions, the long-term prospects must be better."

Most forecasts on the expansion of world trade are that it will continue at about 7 to 8 per cent a year—the average for the past 20 years, and some experts contemplate an even bigger rise to 10 per cent or more, Mr Kirby added.

Whether or not this more optimistic forecast of 10 per cent was justified, a rate of 7 to 8 per cent a year was substantial, Mr Kirby thought.

He said: "Yesterday's historic decision by Parliament to enter the Common Market is a development of fundamental significance. That its effects will be highly beneficial for the future of world trade as of so much else must be the profound hope of us all."

"Taking a long and broad view, I still firmly think that future prospects are encouraging. It is easy to say this, coming as I do from the oil industry which has primarily a charterer's interest."

"But for those at the sharp end of the market, there is a lot of all the problem of getting over, in the shorter term, a very sticky patch indeed."

## Property bonds

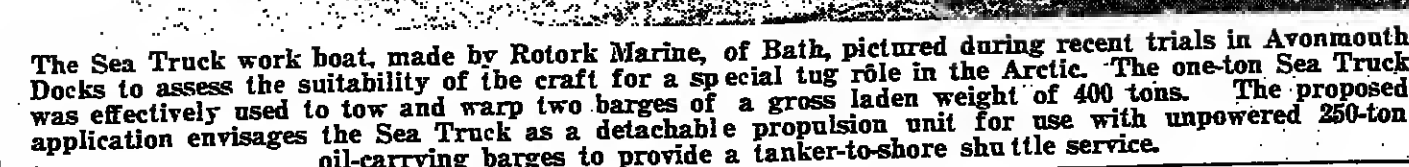
Prop .....	150	118.0 <sup>a</sup>
of West. Annuity .....	128.5	—
of West. Speculator .....	36.0	37.0
ader Property .....	51.3	54.1
er Property Plan .....	650.0	—
rdian Rural Exchange .....	114.1	117.0
.....	23.8	27.4
Samuel Prop. ....	108.4	108.9
Life Property Mod. ....	124.4	120.1 <sup>a</sup>
Property .....	78.8	—
chanl Investors .....	105.8	—
ince .....	16.4	—
ret. SUB .....	115.7	—
ret. Property .....	104.0	—
rdial Property .....	106.8	—
et Nat. Prop. Growth .....	111.5	113.0
.....	130.5	132.8
.....	11.09	11.528



Initial  
sparkle  
turns  
dull

the Australian subsidiary of RTZ, yesterday announced that the Bougainville mining project in New Guinea is now 80 per cent complete. It is expected to become fully operational in the first half of next year. CRA has a 38 per cent stake in Bougainville.

vities not concerned with steel production are showing rising profit trends.



	PL	Income to
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
56		
57		
58		
59		
60		
61		
62		
63		
64		
65		
66		
67		
68		
69		
70		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		
77		
78		
79		
80		
81		
82		
83		
84		
85		
86		
87		
88		
89		
90		
91		
92		
93		
94		
95		
96		
97		
98		
99		
100		

## Inco to cut output of nickel

London, S.W.1. 01-245 5161.  
GOING SKI-ING WIT

## UNIT TRUST PRICES

كتاب الفقه



1000



# RACING GUARDIAN

## Shoolerville can beat his elders

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

For the last day of the 1971 flat racing season I choose Mettle and Shoolerville as the best bets at Haydock and Newmarket. The Vernon's Sprint Cup with £7,000 in added money is by far the best race of the day. The weights here favour two-year-olds, but only one trainer, Sam Armstrong, has seen fit to run one—Shoolerville, who has shown useful form but is 7lb below what a juvenile really should be to make a good thing of this race.

Nevertheless, I rate him highly, because the starting opposition is not as good as usual. On the first round Green God will have an advantage over Sweet Revenge, which would have been reversed on soft going. I had feared Green God might not get the distance but he should on today's ground.

He was the winner on merit at York over Sweet Revenge but had to be disappointed because he infringed the rules.

You can be sure that Frankie Durr on Shoolerville will be anxious to beat Green God and Lester Piggett, for Durr should really be on Green God as the stable's retained jockey.

Sweet Revenge won well in France and is probably the best sprinter in England on soft ground. He might just have the edge over Apollo Nine but I think the last big race of the season

will go to Shoolerville, with Green God runner-up.

Sam Armstrong should also win the opening two-year-old event with Mettle. This filly caught a severe chill and nearly died when being moved from Meadow Mint from Florida to New York to be shipped to England. It has taken her a long time to recover but she won in fine style at Leicester recently.

Her owner, Mr Reginald Webster, a member of the New York Jockey Club, has done well this season with Meadow Mint and he has been a lucky owner on the English turf. Mettle is by Pretendre, who is coming back to England to stand as a stallion next season. Another victory for Mettle would be a fine advertisement for him.

Vernons, who have done so much for racing with their sponsorship at Haydock, also subscribe to the Vernon's Organisation Handicap over a mile and a quarter. Causus, Lester Piggett's mount, and Owen Anthony, have been performing at shorter distances but River Beauty represents the Robinson interests and has been steadily progressive throughout the season. He is my selection.

At Newmarket B Major is not set a very severe task in the Waterhall Handicap. He has proved a steadily progressive stayer as the season advanced and Brian Jago knows how to ride

him. He must be held up for a late run and this should now be possible in spite of the small time out at Ascot against last year's company.

Bernard van Cusem and his jockey Willie Carson should wind up a season with a victory in their 35th two-year-old winner in Grey Mirage in the Potter Trophy Nursery. Only last Saturday the combination landed the Observer Gold Cup with High Top. Grey Mirage has proved most consistent and having been their first juvenile winner of the season I now reckon he will be their last.

The field for the Zetland Stakes presents a severe test of stamina for two-year-olds. It is over 11 miles and although there are a number of these races in France they are rare in England.

During the season I have watched the progress of Arpin with considerable interest for he is bred to stay. He came to surprise, therefore, when he was tried out over five furlongs at Epsom in the spring. Recently he has been ridden by a muller to finish fourth in a nursery at Newmarket.

Next time out at Newbury he made no show whatsoever but I still do not rule him out as a potential stayer. Geoff Barrie, who rode him into fourth place at Newmarket, has a partnership with him this afternoon and the combination should reach the first three.

Australian jockey, George Moore, said yesterday that he was making an important announcement today concerning his future. He said there had been too much speculation about him recently and much of it had been incorrect. Matters were getting out of hand and he thought people would be surprised when they learnt the real facts. At present it is generally assumed that Moore will set up as a trainer in France next year.

Earlier this week Moore was offered the ride on Melbourne Cup favourite, Gay Lure, should his regular rider, Mick Mallory be unavailable. Mallory will, however, be able to ride Gay Lure because of his successful appeal against a suspension.

### 10-1 Nap

Richard Baerlein's nap at Haydock yesterday, Solo Performance, won at 10-1 and his next best, Secret Ace, was beaten a length at 7-1. His selections for the last day of the flat are: Nap: SHOOLERVILLE (12-1). Next best: B. MAJOR (3-1) both at Haydock.

## Vernons day at Haydock Park

### SELECTIONS

- 1 45 Miss Christine (nb) 3 15 Glebe  
2 15 Owen Anthony 3 45 Affection  
2 45 Shoolerville 4 10 Cupid's Delight

4 40 GREAT PARK (nap)

3 15—BLACKBURN STAKES; 2m; winner £219 (6 runners).

- 407 (4) 413303 Hickshole (D) (W. Ward) 5-5-7 ..... A. P. H.  
408 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
409 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
410 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
411 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
412 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
413 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
414 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.  
415 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

407 (4) 413303 Hickshole (D) (W. Ward) 5-5-7 ..... A. P. H.

408 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

409 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

410 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

411 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

412 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

413 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

414 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

415 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

416 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

417 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

418 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

419 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

420 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

421 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

422 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

423 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

424 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

425 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

426 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

427 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

428 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

429 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

430 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

431 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

432 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

433 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

434 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

435 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

436 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

437 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

438 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

439 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

440 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

441 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

442 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

443 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

444 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

445 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

446 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

447 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

448 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

449 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

450 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

451 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

452 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

453 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

454 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

455 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

456 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

457 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

458 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

459 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

460 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

461 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

462 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

463 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

464 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

465 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

466 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

467 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

468 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

469 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

470 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

471 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

472 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

473 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

474 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

475 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

476 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

477 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

478 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

479 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

480 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

481 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

482 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

483 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

484 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

485 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

486 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

487 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

488 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

489 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

490 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

491 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

492 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

493 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

494 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

495 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

496 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

497 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

498 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

499 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

500 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

501 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

502 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

503 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

504 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

505 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

506 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

507 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

508 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

509 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

510 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

511 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

512 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

513 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

514 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

515 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

516 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

517 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

518 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

519 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

520 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

521 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

522 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

523 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

524 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

525 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

526 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

527 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

528 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

529 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

530 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

531 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

532 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

533 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

534 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

535 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

536 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

537 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

538 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

539 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 ..... A. P. H.

540 (1) 010-400 Free Duck (D) (R. Jones) 5-5-11 .....



equipment on the car (6, 6)  
22, 23. Legend — where people  
dwell with wisdom (8).  
Solution on Monday

14. Dead-letter? (10).  
15. What makes a syllable go co (10).  
16. Motorway divisions, English and Italian (8).  
17. An archaic article is missing (8).  
18. Anaesthetic and dental equipment on the car (6, 6).  
19. Legend — where people dwell with wisdom (8).

7. & Op. 100 in G—I err, perhaps  
—by Borodin (8, 4).
14. Dead-lettered? (10).
15. What makes e sylph go co  
(10).
17. Motorway divisions. English  
and Italian (8).
18. An archaic article is missi  
(8).
- 20, 21. Anaesthetic and den  
equipment on the car (8, 6).
22. Legend — where peop  
dwelt with wisdom (8).

**leave Hampshire**

Bob Cortam, the Hampshire pace bowler, wants to join a county and has asked for an immediate release. The county's committee will discuss his application at their next meeting in November and their secretary

## Test for S

By our Correspondent

in the east and west this week. The matches are in the nature of preliminary skirmishing. But the second round of matches in the south will disclose the shape of things to come.

Worcestershire, who draw no more than seven players from the county club and include three English internationals, F. H.

Spain (Barcelona), April 28-31  
 v. Bulgaria (Crystal Palace), May 1-4  
 13-20: Pre-Olympic Tournament  
 (Munich), June 18-19: GE v. Spain  
 1963 and under (GB)  
 DIVING—March 4-5: European  
 Diving Cup 1m (Oslo), May 13-14  
 DDR International Op Competitions  
 (Rostek), July 5-8: Age Group Cup

Spain (Barcelona), April 28-31  
 v. Bulgaria (Crystal Palace), May 1-4  
 13-20: Pre-Olympic Tournament  
 (Munich), June 18-19: GE v. Spain  
 1963 and under (GB)  
 DIVING—March 4-5: European  
 Diving Cup 1m (Oslo), May 13-14  
 DDR International Op Competitions  
 (Rostek), July 5-8: Age Group Cup

## RUGBY LEAGUE

### Finalists meet

Leeds and Leigh, last season's finalists, meet in the Rugby League Challenge Cup final.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,072

D	R	A	B	X	-	S	T	E	N	C
E	P	I	L	E	M	O				

EVENNESB SCARCE  
EAOOTEKECOM  
OWNERRE SCRAP  
F CARPS T  
NAHORETHIPPO  
UADOEOAAT  
LAIDUPENCYCLIC  
LRECECOMO  
IDOLGOODFORYOU  
TRI MGCRER

6. Two fools at home to  
killer (8).  
7, 8. Op. 100 in G—I err, perhaps

15. What makes a siphon go?  
(10).
17. Motorway divisions. English  
and Italian (8).
18. An archaic article is missing  
(8).
- 20, 21. Anaesthetic and dental  
equipment on the car (6, 6).
- 22, 23. Legend — where people  
swell with wisdom (8).



# Scheme for more space in Mayfair

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The Grosvenor Estate has produced a long-term plan for its land holdings in central London—100 acres in Mayfair, and 200 acres in Belgravia.

The proposals, prepared by Chapman Taylor Partners, architects and planners, allow for the preservation of the best, mainly in Belgravia, residence of the rich, and a great deal of redevelopment, in particular along the south side of Oxford Street, at Hyde Park Corner on the site of St George's Hospital, and Buckingham Palace Road opposite Victoria Station.

If the planning authorities at the Westminster City Corporation and the Greater London Council accept the ideas in toto, the estate, with a rateable value of about £9 millions in 1969, will present more of almost everything, except through traffic, which would be pushed onto the boundary roads to improve the environment inside.

In Mayfair, the proposals would produce an increase of about 500,000 square feet of office space, the same in shops and restaurants. About 380,000 square feet extra hotel space, and 300,000 square feet more for homes. This would leave the balance about the same as now. There would just be more of everything. "The proposals will lead to a more intensive use and enhanced vitality which could make a significant contribution to central London," the report says.

In Belgravia, at the moment, much more residential than Mayfair, the amount of office space would increase by 1.5 million square feet (largely because of the scope of the hospital site), but space by about 450,000 square feet, and space for homes by 225,000 square feet.

The Oxford Street proposals are among the most advanced and, with the Bond Street Underground station just coming up for renewal, the most opportune. The estate is conscious of the fact that Marble Arch is the home of Britain's best Marks and Spencer's branch, and that great draw, Selfridges.

The plans allow for Oxford Street to continue its polluted career as a major traffic artery and, indeed, carry still more vehicles. But the estate would like to rebuild by stages from Bond Street through to Marble Arch with a two-tier pedestrian

shopping mall. The shops would present facades on both sides and there could be bridges over Oxford Street itself.

Overhead offices would face north on to Oxford Street, whereas hotels and homes would face south. The report also hopes Westminster might be persuaded to quit its modern tower offices near Victoria for a site in the new development.

With regard to housing, the estate is fundamentally interested in high rental homes for the rich, single people or married couples without children, and feels that the council or housing associations should relieve any redevelopment of the burden of subsidising the middle or lower income range. There is a possible hopeful assertion, in view of current building costs, that the provision of air rights (i.e. a free site over something profitable) should enable housing associations to provide accommodation within the price range of lower income groups.

Whether the estate can hope to ride this one is another matter. There has been a Conservative move afoot to get developers to insert a cap on homes as a quid pro quo for profitable city centre development.

In addition to the Mayfair proposals, which emphasise the wish to retain as offices homes allocated temporarily for this use during the war, there is some visionary, expensive thinking about sinking Park Lane, with a low-level "forum" setting for Marble Arch to the north.

Another major area of potential change lies beside Victoria Station—though proposals seem to be in abeyance—as a great interchange for rail, road, air (via Gatwick) and sea (Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven).

# Students may get council flats

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Students are likely to be offered tenancies of council houses in Manchester. This will be a radical change of policy in a city with one of the country's most difficult housing problems.

The decision is a direct recognition of students' difficulties in getting satisfactory flats or lodgings. According to the London headquarters of the National Union of Students, Manchester is one of the worst areas, largely because there are so many institutions of learning.

Lack of suitable accommodation, not too far from the campus, affects the 4,000 students of the polytechnic even more than the university, which has about 7,000 students in flats or lodgings. Unlike the university,

the polytechnic has no residential hall of its own although one is to be provided in about three years.

Next week, the city council will be asked to let six of its chief officers investigate the idea of tenancies for students. A report by the officers, including the town clerk, says that the matter is presenting the university authorities with "intractable difficulties" and that they might well welcome discussion with the council.

However, it is clear that students will not be getting the standard type council house or flat with every convenience. Much more likely is the older kind of flat without a lift, which most of those on the council's waiting list refuse.

# Vorster rejects an inquiry into 'suicide'

Continued from page one

Graaff, the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, the Black Sash (an anti-apartheid women's organisation), newspapers, the principals of Cape Town and Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) Universities, and students at protest meetings.

The "Rand Daily Mail," Johannesburg, which gives extensive coverage today to the Timol and Essop cases, reports a conversation said to have taken place between Timol's mother and the police on the day that Timol died:

My son? Police: When can I see your son? Police: You won't see your son again.

Why won't I see him again? — He needs a hiding.

I've never hurt my son, so you must not hit him.

Because you didn't hit him, we will hit him.

In a leading article, the newspaper comments: "The chief of the security police is silent. The commissioner of police is silent. The Minister of Justice is silent. The Prime Minister is silent. Seventeen men have died in detention, but the authorities think it is none of your damned business to know anything about it. This is the arrogance of unlimited power that only a full inquiry can mitigate."

An independent consultant pathologist was present today

when State doctors performed a post-mortem on Timol's body. The pathologist said later that a report would be submitted to the authorities. "But this will not be for some weeks. The investigation is far from complete."

When Mohammed Essop's father made his application at Pretoria for the interdict, he also asked for his son to be transferred from the prison hospital to a public hospital "where proper medical care may be administered to him and where he will be free of interrogation."

Mr Essop senior told the court that people working at the H. F. Verwoerd hospital, where his son was first taken, had told him that his son had a serious head injury and a serious chest injury and that while he was in bed he was in great pain and screamed from time to time. Mr Essop said his apprehension had been increased by the death of Ahmed Timol, "who was apparently arrested at the same time as my son."

Mr Essop said his apprehension was increased further by the fact that his son had been transferred from Johannesburg General Hospital to the H. F. Verwoerd hospital in Pretoria "to conceal my son's condition," and then the ward matron at the H. F. Verwoerd hospital had denied all knowl-



Princess Anne, who is in Hongkong, stepping back in to a police launch after visiting a family living in a sampan at Hang Hau village on Kowloon island

# 'Games' Whips threaten to follow Mellish out of office

Labour's regional whips rallied round Mr Robert Mellish last night after he had announced a deadline for his decision on whether to remain as the party's Chief Whip.

He said, in Newcastle, that he would see Mr Wilson and the party leaders before telling the Parliamentary Labour Party on Wednesday whether he would or would not seek re-election. The matter has been precipitated by the rebellion of 59 Labour MPs who defied his three-line whip in the Common Market vote.

"I have had three years in what I have described as a very tough job—and it is," he said. "It's the sort of job where hours are excessive. I am doing it from early morning and I am almost the last to go away at night. I enjoy it because I am a reasonably active sort of person, but suddenly you start to feel the strain."

Asked whether his assistants

By our Political Staff

would go with him, Mr Mellish said: "They may go with me. I haven't had any opportunity to speak to them."

But his deputy, Mr Walter Harrison, Labour MP for Wakefield, was more certain: "If he resigns, I would resign too, because he is the best man for the job, and there isn't another I am sure to stick together and resign."

Under Mr Harrison there are 12 Labour MPs who act as unpaid Whips to ensure discipline among other MPs in the regions which they represent.

Mr Mellish was made Chief Whip during the height of the Labour Government's crisis over its abortive Industrial Relations Bill, because he had a reputation for being a disciplinarian.

He continued the job—for which he is paid from public funds—when Labour went into opposition, although another MP attempted to challenge him last year. That MP, however, was persuaded to stand down to prevent an election.

# THE WEATHER

## AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Amsterdam	10	10	10	1010
Antwerp	10	10	10	1010
Birmingham	10	10	10	1010
Bombay	28	10	10	1010
Buenos Aires	10	10	10	1010
Calcutta	28	10	10	1010
Canton	28	10	10	1010
Cebu	28	10	10	1010
Colon	28	10	10	1010
Hankow	28	10	10	1010
Hong Kong	28	10	10	1010
Kobe	10	10	10	1010
London	10	10	10	1010
Lyons	10	10	10	1010
Manila	28	10	10	1010
Medan	28	10	10	1010
Osaka	10	10	10	1010
Panama	28	10	10	1010
Peking	10	10	10	1010
Rangoon	28	10	10	1010
San Francisco	10	10	10	1010
Singapore	28	10	10	1010
Sourabaya	28	10	10	1010
Tientsin	10	10	10	1010
Yokohama	10	10	10	1010

C. cloudy; Dr. drizzle; F. fair; R. rain; S. sunny; Sh. shower; Sn. snow.

## Today

### LIGHTNING TIMES

Birmingham 6.14 p.m. 6.23 a.m.

Bristol 6.19 p.m. 6.21 a.m.

London 6.05 p.m. 6.21 a.m.

## Tomorrow

### LIGHTNING TIMES

Birmingham 6.14 p.m. 6.23 a.m.

Bristol 6.19 p.m. 6.21 a.m.

London 6.05 p.m. 6.21 a.m.

## High-Tide Table

London Bridge 11.00 a.m. 11.45 p.m.

Dover 8.20 a.m. 8.45 p.m.

## SUN RISES

SUN RISES 7.49 a.m.

MOON RISES 4.38 p.m.

MOON SETS 3.35 a.m.

MOON: Full Nov 2

## Low-Tide Table

London Bridge 11.00 a.m. 11.45 p.m.

Dover 8.20 a.m. 8.45 p.m.

## SUN RISES

SUN RISES 7.49 a.m.

MOON RISES 4.38 p.m.

MOON SETS 3.35 a.m.

MOON: Full Nov 2

## London Readings

From 7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min. temp. 5C (46F).

From 7 a.m. yesterday to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max. temp. 16C (60F).

Total period: Rainfall nil. Sunshine 2.8 hours.



The weather from 500 miles in space. See S. satellite picture received at 10 p.m. yesterday by Ambassador College Satellite Station. The picture shows an extensive high pressure area to the South of Britain producing mainly sunny conditions. The outlook for the weekend is continuing mainly dry and sunny in the south. Rain with short bright periods is expected for the North and Ireland.

## AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Sun. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Mon. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Tue. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Wed. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Thu. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Fri. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Sat. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Sun. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Mon. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Tue. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Wed. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Thu. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Fri. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Sat. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Sun. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Mon. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Tue. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Wed. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Thu. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Fri. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Sat. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Sun. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Mon. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Tue. 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

# Mainly dr and brigh

Pressure continues high of Britain as a trough of low sun crosses N. areas. Much of England, except more northern areas, will see a mainly dry day is expected bright or sunny periods.

N. parts of England, and E. Scotland will become drier during the day with periods of rain later. Northern Ireland and N. Scotland will mostly cloudy with occasional rain, but it will become drier later.

London area, E. SE, and E. Wales: Mainly dry with bright intervals and light breeze. Wind SW, light. Max. 16C (60F).

SW England, Channel Isles: Early mist or fog, but clearing to mainly dry with bright intervals. Wind SW, moderate. Max. 16C (60F).

NE England, Borders, E. Scotland: Bright periods, but mainly cloudy with occasional rain. Wind SW, moderate. Max. 16C (60F).

West Highlands, Cumbria, NW Scotland: Mainly dry with bright intervals. Wind SW, moderate. Max. 16C (60F).

Outlook: Unsettled in N. areas, with rain at times. Elsewhere mainly dry and sunny, with short bright periods in the south. Rain with short bright periods is expected for the North and Ireland.

## SEA PASSAGES

Channel: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

North Sea: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Irish Sea: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Atlantic: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Indian Ocean: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Pacific: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Arctic: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Antarctic: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Other: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Summary: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Forecast: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Conclusion: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10

Final: 11.10 11.10 11.10 11.10